PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA. Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Buks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,458—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ALFRED

Milkmaid LARGEST SALE in the WORLD. GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* ORIENTAL	5264	F. N. Tillard	18th Jan.
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	25th "
* PENINSULAR	5257	T. Leigh	1st Feb.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	8th "
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	15th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5257	T. Leigh	22nd "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st March
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	8th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* VICTORIA	6527	E. Crewe	29th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th April.
* ARABIA	7903	L. Parfitt	12th "
M.L. VICTORIA	6527	E. Crewe	19th "
* PENINSULAR	5257	T. Leigh	26th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transfer there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich	4,159	1st February 1902
IMPERATRIX	....	4,222	1st March 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
S. S. STYRIA	.....	2,771	16th March.
S. S. MARQUIS RACQUEREM	....	4,409	16th April.
S. S. POSEIDON	....	3,373	23rd April.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,185	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhipping at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CARINTHIA	G. Marocchino	2,812	23rd Feb., 1902.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 9th January, 1902.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { England and the Continent.

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and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

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WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	16th Jan., 1902.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Blanc	13th Feb., 1902
SALAZIE	4,355	Aubert	13th Mar. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain, Vaquier, to sail on or about 5th Feb., 1902.

For further particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 17th Jan., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 21st January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on THURSDAY, the 16th Jan., 1902 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, to the foregoing or any other ports (weather permitting).

FOR POREBUNDER, KARACHI, ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 18th January.

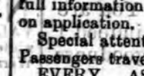
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,860 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 16th January 1902,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 14th January, 1902.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Doc. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Feb., 1902.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th March 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

BOMBAY to VENICE calling at ALEXANDRIA and BRINDISI.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
NILO	2840	Dimarco	27th January, 1902.
V. FLORIO	2840	Dodero	24th February, 1902.
NILO	2840	Dimarco	27th March, 1902.
V. FLORIO	2840	Dodero	26th April, 1902.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single.	Return Tickets			
	Tickets, 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd "	357-8	550	577-8	605	66.
3rd "	165	..	..	..	..

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE VENICE LINE.

To BRINDISI or VENICE ..... 1st Class Rs. 500
" " " " ..... 2nd " " 325

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA OR VENICE AND BACK.

From and after January 1902 and until further notice this company will issue return tickets, available for any period within two years, to FIRST CLASS Passengers only, from Bombay to Genoa or Venice and back, at the reduced Rate of 1½ fare, amounting to Rs. 907-8.

Above fares include the Coal primage of ten per cent. Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa, with the Company's weekly service.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000 from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th January, 1902.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,

C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

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CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates,

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THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.
LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.
DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.
LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

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GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY;
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THE COMPANY'S STOCKS THROUGHOUT ARE CONSTANTLY REPLENISHED WITH NEW GOODS, AND COMPRISE ARTICLES AT ALL PRICES IN THE

NEWEST AND BEST DESIGNS.

SPECIAL CATALOGUES HAVE BEEN PREPARED AND WILL BE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LTD.,

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Also a New and Select range of

CRETONNES, TAPESTRIES, SILKS, PRINTED LINENS, &c.

and every other HOUSEHOLD REQUISITE.

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STOP THAT COUGH!
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STOP THAT COUGH!

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause. An enormous sale all over the world during the past 80 years proves their great value.

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

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Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all chemists.

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Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

GLARE GLASSES.

WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lense are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.

Steel, Rs. 6. Nickel, Rs. 10.
Gold, Rs. 75.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

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THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 15, Bank Street, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Head Office.

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MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD., are offering their Entire Stock of BICYCLES at CLEARANCE PRICES:—

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		Reduced Price. Rs.	List Price Rs.
6	Model "Kangaroo" ...	150	275
2	" "Popular" ...	165	300
3	" "H" ...	165	300
3	" "G" ...	190	330
6	" "Kohinoor" ...	200	360
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Entire Stock must be Cleared without delay.

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WITHOUT PAPER.

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EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

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BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, and DINNERS AVAILABLE at SHORTEST NOTICE.

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HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE, AS SUPPLIED TO GOVERNMENT HOUSES CALCUTTA, SIMLA, BOMBAY, OOTACAMUND AND MADRAS,

and the principal MESSES and CLUBS throughout India and Burma.

BACON—	Rs.	a.
REAL WILTS MIDDLE, from 20 to 30 lb., each per lb., (original weight)	1	2
do. do. do. on cut	1	3
REAL WILTS BELLY, from 8 to 20lb., each per lb., (original weight)	1	0
do. do. on cut	1	1
CUMBERLAND BELLIES, from 10 to 16lb. each per lb.	1	0
do. do. do. on cut	1	1
RASHERS OF BACON, per 1lb. tin	1	4
HAMS—		
Home cured, Pale Cumberland, from 7 to 26 lb., each per lb.	1	2
Cooked ready for table, whole or half Ham per lb.	2	0
Cooked, in slices "	2	8

CHEESE—	Rs.	a.
STILTON ENGLISH PRIZE DAIRY, whole Cheese, Per lb.	1	6
do. do. do. on cut "	1	8
GORGONZOLA, REAL, whole Cheese "	1	6
do. do. do. on cut "	1	8
CAMEMBERT, Real, per large tin "	1	12
MENAUTA per tin "	1	4
CHESHIRE do. on cut "	1	0
GRUYERE, Real "	1	0
CHEDDAR, Pale Loaf "	0	14
DOUBLE GLOSTER "	0	14
AMERICAN "	0	12
EDAMS & GOUDAS "	0	12

COLD WEATHER DELICACIES NOW.

Ox Tongues, Bath Chaps, Cakes, French Plums, Turkish Figs, etc., etc., Tom Smith's Famous Sweets and Crackers.

SEND FOR SPECIAL LIST.

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ESTABLISHED 1868.

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C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

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GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.

Liver Sausages, Frankfort Sausages, Hard Smoked Sausages, Vienna Sausages with Sourcrout, Mortadella Sausages in tins and Milan Sausages in skin.

Sourcrout in Glass Jars and in Tins, Fonds de Artichokes, Champignons, Salsifis, Choux de Bruxelles, Macedoines, Flageolets, Petit Pois Ex-Fin in Tins, etc.

Coarse Grained Ural Caviare, Royans a la Bordelaise, Anchovies (salted loose), and in Bots, in Oil, Smoked Herrings (loose,) Thon Fish, Best Sardines in Oil, etc. German Mixed Pickles.

Chartreuse, Benedictine, Kummel, Maraschino, Peppermint, Absinthe, Kirschenwasser, Anisette, Mandarino, Mastica di Scio, Cremes assortis, etc.

Barbera, Nebiolo, Polcevera, white, Chianti, Moscato Apposito and Sparkling, Capri, Corvo, French and Italian Verm uth, etc.

Macaroni, Vermicelli, Italian Rice, Lentilles, Double and Single White Beans, Italian Grams and Split Peas.

Walnuts, Almonds, Hazelnuts, Malaga Raisins, Naples Figs and Chestnuts.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

By the AMATEUR COMPANY
S. S. "CALEDONIA."

IN AID OF THE
GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL NURSING FUND.

ON THURSDAY, 16TH JANUARY, 1902,
at 9 P.M.

Under the distinguished patronage of
HER EXCELLENCY LADY NORTHCOTE.

PROGRAMME.

1. Overture ..... Band of Naval Defence.
2. Selection ..... Orchestra "Caledonia." with sand and clog dance accompaniment.
3. Comic Song ..... "Caledonia" ... Mr. Beresford.
4. Violin Solo ..... Mr. Burton.
5. Song ..... Mr. Edgar Faulkner.
6. Naval Display ..... Men of H. M.'s S. "Magdala."

By kind permission of Captain HWEETT, R.N.

Interval. Selection, Band of Naval Defence.

7. Nonsense ..... By the one and only Mongini.
8. Indian Clubs ... "Caledonia" ... Mr. Lascelles.
9. Comic Song ... " ... Mr. Beresford.
10. Violin Solo ... " ... Mr. Burton.
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12. Patriotic Song ... " ... Captain Gordon.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

PRICES:—Stalls—Rs. 3. Pit, Circle and Back Seats—Rs. 2, Re. 1, and As. 8

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THE Bombay Agency for the "CITY" LINE of Steamers is TRANSFERRED to Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY (Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.) from the 1st JANUARY, 1902.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.
(Edward Bates & Sons' Agency).
Agents for "Hall" Line and "City" Line.

NOTICE.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

PROFESSOR M. MacMILLAN, B. A., will deliver a LECTURE at the Institute on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 5-30 P.M.

SUBJECT:—"Figures of Speech employed in Poetry."

Members, their families and friends, are invited to attend.

R. A. ARNOLD JENKINS,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager, Warora Colliery, up to 2 P.M., on 31st January, 1902, for the SUPPLY of INDIGENOUS STORES required for the Warora Colliery, during the financial year 1902-1903.

2. Form of Tender, Conditions of contract and list of Stores to be supplied may be had on application to Undersigned, on payment of one rupee per set.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Supply of Stores."

4. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

R. WORDSWORTH,
Manager, Warora Colliery.

Warora, 29th November, 1901.

NOTICE.

WANTED, TEMPORARY Upper and Lower SUBORDINATES for SURVEYS and construction. Age, technical education, qualifications, including linguistic attainments, and last salary, should all be fully stated, and copies forwarded of all certificates with history of service.

Applications received after the 1st February 1902, will not be considered.

H. GROVES,
Chief Engineer, P. W. D., Burma.

Rangoon, 2nd January 1902.

LECHARD FILS

BORDEAUX

SAINT-JULIEN.

THIS WINE is produced solely from grapes grown in the district of Saint-Julien in a vineyard the property of Messrs. LECHARD FILS. This is a guarantee in itself of its purity, and permits the growers to recommend it as a thoroughly

SOUND and GENUINE LIGHT WINE.

SOLD BY ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

"TIMES"

MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM,

500

SETS OF BEST

CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES,

By special arrangement with English manufacturers,

TO BE GIVEN AWAY,

at the initial payment of

Rs. 15

and six further monthly payments of the same amount.

No extra charge for setting the Rubbers, and to upcountry constituents no charges for Packing.

UNTIL 15TH FEBRUARY, 1902.

OFFER LIMITED TO 500 SETS.

First Come, First Served.

For order forms and particulars, apply to

GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
67, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CARLSBAD

THE NATURAL and ONLY

GENUINE SPRUDEL SALT

Is used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver, when patients are unable to visit the Spa.

To avoid imitations, see the signature on each wrapper of the Sole Agents:—

INGRAM & ROYLE, Ltd., London.
OF ALL CHEMISTS, STORES, &c.

Sole Wholesale Agents for India,

STANLEY OAKES & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 75 BALES GUNNY BAGS.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder in Calcutta Shed, in the Jaitha of Mukadam Verahang Devsey, by order of Messrs. Birkmyre Brothers, and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties, the following goods of October shipment arrived per s. s Warora:—

On account and at the risk of Abdool Russool Bhullee—25 bales gunny bags, A. Twill 44 by 26 1-2, Hastings Mill, each 250 bags.

On account and at the risk of Cassam Mooljee Punjoo—25 bales gunny bags. A. Twill 44 by 26 1-2 Hastings Mill, each 250 bags

On account and at the risk of Hajee Osman Hajee Hasan & Co.—25 bales gunny bags, A Twill, 44 by 26 1-2 Hastings Mill, each 250 bags.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Warae Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX, of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on Friday, the 21st instant, at 2 p. m., at the Warae Bunder Goods Depot,

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain in bags, cotton seed, cigars, tobacco, mohs flowers, loose cotton, grain sweepings, waste paper, hoss and hurra in bags, full-pressed cotton bales, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 15th January, 1902.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

(Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

PRESENTATION DRESS FANS.—Excellent Quality and a very Special Collection. In Gauze and Satin, Hand-painted, with and without feathers. White, Cream, Black, Blue and Pink, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 each.—MARCKS & Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona.

BY USING "VERMITE" COCKROACHES, BEETLES, &c., are forced from their haunts to the open to POSITIVELY DIE, so that they can be swept away instead of dying, as is the case with many other powders, at the back of partitions, &c.—Per box, Ans. 14. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LOST—London Chamber of Commerce Certificate for Short-hand. Finder will be rewarded by EDALJI DINSHAH MODI, 33, Frere Road, Fort, opposite Wright & Co.

TO-DAY, AUCTION SALE of 3 Double and Single Pole Tents, Household Furniture, opposite Apollo Hotel, next Y. M. C. Association Rooms.

WE CAN SUPPLY YOU ONE SINGER'S MACHINE which can turn out Embroidery, Art Work, Hemming, Trimming, Cording, Binding, Quilting, &c., &c., and sew from thinnest cloth up to leather and is the cheapest Machine, looking to the quality.

HAMS ! BACON ! ! CHEESE ! ! ! Just unpacked, really best English York Cut Hams, 7 to 18 lbs. each. Best Wiltshire Bacon cut, ans. 14 per lb. Best Cheddar Cheese, 14 ans. per lb. BULL & Co., Noted House for Hams, Apollo Bunder.

WANTED, Good JOBBING COMPOSITORS. Apply SUPERINTENDENT. "Bombay Gazette," Press.

TO LET.—MR. JUSTICE CANDY'S HOUSE, Malabar Hill from 1st April next. Apply to HORMASJI SORABJI & SONS. 5-12 Queen's Road.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs, Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co. of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 2-4 to 4-8 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer, D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

LADIES and Gentlemen are practically trained for business life and the recognised Examinations in Typewriting and Pitman's Shorthand at the KALKA-DEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, opposite Messrs. James & Co., Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Full success and satisfaction guaranteed, Situations given to Pupils when ready. Full particulars as to Fees, &c., and the highest bona fide Press and other opinions can be obtained from Mr. GOPALDAS LALDAS, Managing Proprietor.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 31 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

THE PINCHINGEST PLACE.—In BOOTS and SHOES is usually the price; this Pinch is unknown at S. & Co's, where upwards of 3000 Pairs of BOOTS and SHOES are now on view to select from. SUTOR & Co., (Retail Agents) THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT and EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (opposite John Roberts and Co.) Bombay.

BOOK-KEEPING, Higher Accountancy and Commercial Subjects for Government P. W. D. and exams. of English Boards, Moderate Charges, by S. R. DAVAR, F. S. S., Accountant from London, 9, Elphinstone Circle.

ELECTRIC WIRES AND CABLES Stocked in all principal sizes and varieties by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY,
9, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK FOR 1902.—Only a few Copies available. Got up in a neat and an attractive style in colours on superior paper. Contains in brief valuable and useful information regarding H. E. the Governor's Personal Staff and Additional Members in Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B. & C. I. Ry., the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay Post Office, the Stamp Schedule, &c. Price per copy ANNAS FOUR only. Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD.—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12 per cwt., Rs. 24 per Candy, Embarly, the most nutritious fattening Food for Horses and Cattle, Rs. 2-4 per packet. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to MANAGER, GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

TO BE LET.—For the cold weather season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Daboleer Road, near the Sea-Shore. Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

EDUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, are the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural Tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I. I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godown, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-12-2 per case.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, £1. 15 per year including Postage.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH is a Lasting Joy. An Indifferent Photograph for the sake of Cheapness is FALSE ECONOMY. For a Really GOOD LIKENESS go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.

EK-DAM ? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, Ans. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	10
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market. Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, &c., supplied.

NOTICES.

EDUCATION IN THE HILLS.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL will REOPEN, D. V., on FEB. 6th.
THOROUGH EDUCATION AND EXCELLENT CLIMATE.
For particulars for Boys apply to
THE REV. J. REDMAN,
Chaplain, Panchgani.

FOR GIRLS apply to
MISS KIMMINS,
The Knowle, Panchgani.

JAIRAM MILLS (LIMITED).

FIRE LOSS OF 19TH NOVEMBER, 1901.

SALE OF SALVAGE.

TENDERS are invited on behalf of the Insurance Companies concerned for the PURCHASE of the Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, Steel and Brass in the Salvage of the Machinery and Accessories from the above Fire, and the Cast Iron in the Salvage of the Buildings. The property is on view at the Mill, De Lisle Road, Parel, and particulars and forms of Tender may be obtained from the Undersigned. The Salvage purchased must be removed within two months from the date of acceptance of Tender. Tenders (on the prescribed form) must be sent in to the Office of the Secretaries, Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents, 13 Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, before noon on THURSDAY, the 16th January, 1902, accompanied by a deposit of Three thousand Rupees which will be returned if the Tender should not be accepted. The Sellers do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

FERGUSON & IRVINE,
Secretaries.

Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents, Adjustors.
Bombay, 4th January, 1902.

NOTICE.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.)

THE Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Goruckpur, is prepared to receive Tenders up to the noon of 3rd March, 1902, for the SUPPLY of CASTOR and AXLE OILS, from 1st April 1902 to 31st March, 1903. Form of Tender at Re. 1 each giving full particulars can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

THE OFFG. STORKEEPER,
B. & N.-W. Ry.

Samastipur, 4th Jan. 1902.

THE AURANGABAD SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING Co. Ld.

WITH REFERENCE to the NOTICE appearing in the English and Vernacular dailies of the 11th instant under the signature of Mr. A. J. BILLIMORIA, Managing Director, NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the Registered office of the Company is still at No. 24, Elphinstone Circle, where the business of the Company has been hitherto and will be in future carried on as provided by the Articles of Association of the Company, and has not been removed to any other place, as alleged in the said Notice.

NOTICE is hereby further given that Mr. THAKORDAS JUMNADAS is still acting and will hereafter continue to act as the General Manager of the Company, and that the action of the Directors at whose instance the said Notice has been given, in attempting to remove the Registered office and the General Manager of the Company, is ultra vires, illegal and in breach of the Company's regulations, and is not approved of by a majority of the Shareholders. Dated this 11th day of January 1902.

MANSUKHLAL JAMSETJI & HIRALAL,
Attorneys for the Secretaries and Agents of the Company.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

SUIT NO. 415 OF 1900.

JOHN FELIX DE OLIVEIRA ..... Plaintiff,

VS.

SUMSOODIN HAJI EBRAHIM PENKER, JAGMOHUNDAS CHHABILDAS MERCHANT, NUSSERWANJI EDULJI BOTTLEWALLA ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 29th day of March, 1901, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in three lots as under, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of January, 1902, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and each of the abovenamed Defendants in the following properties, viz:—

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Vasawadi in Mahim, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, called Kjhurivadi otherwise known as Lotenwadi, admeasuring 1824 square yards or thereabouts with the Bungalow, Stables, Chawls, hereditaments and premises standing or built thereon, and also with any buildings erected thereon or purchased or improvements made by the first Defendant Sumsoodin Haji Ebrahim Penker therein, facing Lady Jamsetji Road, on the West side thereof and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 317 and New No. 4031, and Old Survey No. 3-4A, and Assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under G Ward No. 4974 (1) and (2) (3) and (4) 4975, and Street No. 302, 302A, 302B, and 302C, and 303, and bounded on the East by the Lady Jamsetji Road, on the West by the property of Memon Noor Mahomed Haji Siddick Essa, on the North by the Vasawadi Road, and on the South by the property of Goolam Hossein Mohideen Penker.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground called "Ghorbhat" Oart together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, and also with any building erected thereon, or purchased or improvements made by the first Defendant Sumsoodin Haji Ebrahim Penker, situate at Upper Mahim in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay admeasuring 3655 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's Old No. 494, New No. 4332, Old Survey No. 91, New Survey No. 3-131, Municipal Ward Nos. 5710, 5711, 5712, (1) and 5712 (2) Street Nos. 185, 187, 188 and 188A, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the property of Panchya Bowla, on the South by the property of Wishwanath Walji, on the West by the Lady Jamsetji Road and on the North by the public passage.

LOT NO. III.

All that piece or parcel of Pension Tax land or ground consisting of an Oart called or known by the name of "Wanta," together with any buildings erected thereon or purchased or improvements made by the first Defendant Samsoodin Haji Ebrahim Penker, situate lying and being at Upper Mahim without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 16,577 square yards or thereabouts, as stated in the instrument of mortgage, or 13,577 square yards as stated in the Collector's bills, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 103, new No. 3,664, old Survey No. 155, new Survey No. 1-143, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 5578-79 and Street Nos. 151-55 together with messuages, tenements and Bungalows standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 5676, 5679 and 5680 and Street Nos. 154, 155, and 156 and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East and North by public passage on or towards the West by the property of Succaram Hoolaji, on or towards the South by the Oart of Rev. D'Souza, Moreliker.

All the properties mentioned in the aforesaid three lots are now in the possession of the Receiver appointed by the Court.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. DAPHTARY and FERREIRA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 109, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 14th day of November, 1901.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SUPPLY OF INDIGENOUS OR BOMBAY STONE METAL.

SEALED TENDERS (in duplicate) for the SUPPLY of 261 000 cubic feet of INDIGENOUS or Bombay BROKEN STONE, during the official year 1902-1903, will be received by the Deputy Chairman, and will be opened by him in the presence of Tenderers who may wish to be present at NOON, on the 15th February, 1902.

2. Contractors may tender for the whole quantity required, or for the amount required in any district; but no tender will be received for only portion of metal required in any one district.

3. The following are the quantities required:—

	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.
FOR DISTRICT NO. I.		
At Bang Bazar Depot	110,000	
At Circular Road Depot	115,000	
		225,000
FOR DISTRICT NO. II.		
At Circular Road Depot		110,000
FOR DISTRICT NO. III.		
At Circular Road Depot		155,400
FOR DISTRICT NO. IV.		
At Circular Road Depot	34,000	
At Tollygunge Depot	34,000	
At Alipore Depot	28,000	
At Orphangunge Depot	59,000	
At Nemuck Mehal Depot	15,000	170,000
Total		461,000

4. Each tender must be accompanied by sample of stone in a sealed bag. Earnest-money of Rs. 100 for every 50,000 cubic feet, or portion thereof tendered for, must be deposited in the Municipal Treasury, and the fact that the deposit has been made must be stated in the tender. The Treasurer's receipt must not be enclosed with the tender.

5. The rates are to be quoted in figures as well as in figures.

6. Printed Forms of Tender with Specifications and Conditions of Contracts can be had at the Municipal Offices on payment of Rs. 2 per copy. Tender must be submitted in the above form, and no tender submitted in any other form will be considered.

7. Both earnest-money and security-deposit are liable to forfeiture in case of default.

8. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

FRED. GAINSFORD,
Secretary to the Corporation.

17th December, 1901.

ELECTRO-PLATEDWARE.

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

Asparagus Dishes.
" Servers.
Beer Jugs.
Biscuit Boxes.
Biscuit, Butter, and Cheese Stands.
Bread, Butter, and Cake Stands.
Brad Baskets.
Bread Forks.
Breakfast Cruets.
Breakfast Services.
Butter Dishes.
Butter Knives.
Cake and Bread Baskets.
Calendars.
Candelabras.
Candlesticks.
Carvers in Cases.
Centre Pieces.
Challenge Cups.
Champagne Bottle Openers.
Champagne Coolers.
Champagne Jugs.
Cheese Dishes.
Cheese Scoops.
Children Mugs.
Christening Presents.
Chutney Spoons.
Cigar Cases.
Cigarette Cases.
Claret Jugs.
Cream and Sugar.
Cruet Frames.
Crumb Scoops.
Cups.
Cups and Champagne and Peg Measures.
Dessert Knives and Forks.
Egg Frames.
Entree Dishes.
Fish Knives and Forks.
Flower Bowls.
Flower Stands.
Fruit Dishes.
Fruit Knives and Forks.
Game and Spirit Cabinet.
Ice Pails.
Ice Picks.
Ice Spoons.
Ice Tongs.
Ice Jugs.
Ice Pitchers.
Inkstands.
Jam Spoons.
Jam Stands.
Jardinieres.
Knives, Forks, and Spoons.
Liqueur Frames.
Marrow Spoons.
Mugs.
Napkin Rings.
Nut Crackers.
Nut Dishes.
Paper Weights.
Peg Measures.
Pickle Frames.
Powder Boxes.
Prize Cups.
Salad Bowls and Servers.
Salt Cellars.
Sardine Boxes.
Sauce Boats.
Sherry Cobler Shakers.
Side Dishes.
Smokers Requisites.
Soup Tureens.
Spirit Frames.
Spirit Labels.
Spoons and Forks.
Sugar Basins and Cream Jugs.
Table Cutlery.
Tantalus.
Tea and Coffee Services.
Tea Spoons.
Toast Racks.
Toilet Service.
Vegetable Dishes.
Waiters.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

MORENAS & CO.,
64, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A "CAUDLE" LECTURE.

MR. CAUDLE FORGETS TO BRING IN A FAVOURITE SPECIFIC.

"IT is just like you, Mr. Caudle, you never can remember anything specially wanted. Here I am, suffering as bad as bad can be, with fever, and not a thing in the house. Didn't I beg of you particularly to bring in a bottle of BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE, or PILLS? Of course I did; and now you say you have forgotten them. You are very sorry, you wanted them yourself. I should think you did, indeed! coming home at 12 o'clock at night, after eating and drinking, goodness knows what, at that precious Club you are so fond of.

"If it had been Miss Prettyman, the minx! who had asked you to bring her a bottle, you would have remembered it fast enough, I'll be bound? You make no secret of admiring her complexion.

"What's that to do with it? A nice thing for a married man to say to his lawful wife, isn't it? Well, she told me she got rid of her fever by three doses of BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE, and she got back all that pink and white of her's by its use. That is better than paint! Then perhaps you mean to insinuate that I paint! Mr. Caudle, I shan't go to sleep like a dear soul. I have got the fever dreadfully and very likely won't get a wink all night. Not that you care, I might die of insomnia, or anything else, for all you'd trouble. You know well enough the only medicine in fever that is of any use to me is Batliwala's Ague Mixture or Pills. But of course I can't have any, if my life depends on it. You'll go out and knock up the Chemist? You will do nothing of the sort. Mr. Caudle, I won't be beholden to you, or the Chemist either. I'll struggle on till the morning. I will bear my pain in silence. What do you say! Thank Heaven for that! You unfeeling wretch! But of course you never had any sympathy with my sufferings—(Sobs, and gradually drops off murmuring "Batliwala's Ague Mixture and Pills.')"

To avoid a repetition of such a scene at the next night, Mr. Caudle at first thought to telegraph to DR. H. L. BATLIWALA of Dadur for a bottle of Batliwala's Ague Mixture, but remembering that MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILIPS & Co., BEYNON & Co., &c., &c. also sell Batliwala's Ague Pills, as well as the Mixture, at Re. 1 per bottle, he went to one of them in person and brought home the bottle. Needless to say that Mrs. Caudle got rid of her fever in a day by its use, and Mr. Caudle slept soundly the next night.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 192 of 1900.

JAMSETJI NUSSERWANJI TATA ..... Plaintiff.

VS.

1. G. A. TURNER,
2. SHAMJIBHAI AKHAI and
3. AMICHAND PANALAL ..... Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 4 P. M., the Undersigned Messrs. ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, DINSHAW & COMPANY, the Special Commissioners appointed herein by the Decree Absolute for sale passed by the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL in this suit on the 6th day of January, 1902, will, in pursuance of the directions contained in the said decree, SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises at Sleater Road, near to the Great Road Station, the undermentioned immoveable property;—

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the plaintiff and the defendants abovenamed in the following property, viz: All that piece of land admeasuring 2290 square yards or thereabouts, Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No 355, Collector's New No A-1235, Old Survey No 193, New Survey No. 7038, together with the several tenements or buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No 3683, (1) and Street No 8 Ward No 3683 (2) and Street No 8 A, Ward No 3683 (3) and Street No 8 B, Ward No 3683 (4) and Street No 8C, and Ward No 3683 (5) and Street No 8 D, all which premises are situate at and on the South side of Sleater Road, in the City and Registration District of Bombay, and are bounded by the East by the Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway Station, on or towards the West by the property of Manekji Mancherji Heeramaneck, on or towards the North by the Sleater Road aforesaid and on or towards the South by a public passage beyond which is the Frere Bridge and were formerly and are now in the occupation of tenants.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS and Conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Undersigned at No. 29 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 9th day of January, 1902.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, DINSHAW & Co.,
Special Commissioners.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

SUIT NO. 373 OF 1900

TOOKARAM JAOJEE of Bombay Hindoo inhabitant ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

APUJEE CASSINATH and SHAMRAO CASSINATH ..... Defendants,

PURSUANT to the DECREE made in the above suit and bearing date the 12th day of March 1901, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of January 1902 at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendants in all that piece or parcel of land together with the buildings, tenements, standing thereon, situate at Mahaluxmi Wardon Road outside the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring seven hundred square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's old No. 37, new No 746 old survey No. 745, and new survey No. 7099 and registered in the books of the Bombay Municipality under ward No. 3554, Street No. 2 and 11, and bounded on the East by the passage leading to Mahaluxmee, on the north by vacant land and on the south and west by a passage leading to the temple of Dhaleshwar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand and Wadia, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay,—Dated, this 3rd day of December, 1901.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere,
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Interest allowed in Current Accounts at one per cent. per annum on balances above Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00 000 from 1st July to end of October and at two per cent. per annum from 1st November to end of June.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Period at rates to be ascertained on Application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, etc.

E. REY,
Acting Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

2 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches, and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 22nd November, 1900.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line. Fourth, and onward Two Annas. Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

THE
TUTORIAL MATRICULATION CLASS,
OPPOSITE MOTILAL MILL, TARDEO,

WITHIN easy reach of Residents of Tardeo, Grant Road, Gowalia Tank Road, Cumballa Hill, Mahalaxmi, Foras Road, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Khetwady, Girgaum, etc., and of Students travelling by Local Trains on the B. B. & C. I. Ry.

The Class for 1902 has begun work with 33 new and 12 old pupils, of whom 10 learn Latin, 3 Gujarathi, 2 Marathi, 1 Sans., 1 Heb., 16 French, and the rest Persian.

Efficient Masters are provided for all these Languages.

Every convenience for Lady Pupils.

Only 10 min. from Grant Road Station.

Hours of attendance: 8 to 12-30.

Entrance Rs. 3, Class-fee Rs. 5.

F. D. MASTER

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in tents on the Colaba Causeway opposite the Apollo Hotel, and close to the rooms of the Y. M. C. Association, the valuable and handsome black-wood and teak-wood carved and plain household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, a sympathetic grand square pianoforte by Richard Lipp, specially made for India "Japanese" and old China vases and ornaments, Hink's lamps, one large double poled khaki tent, 19 × 26, with three feet verandah all round, one Jubbulpore single-poled tent, 20 feet square, one Jubbulpore dittoshe, 12 feet square, &c. the property of D. S. Muwadkar, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF A VALUABLE BUNGALOW CALLED PUBBLE HOUSE AT MATHERAN.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Rai Balmae Khurshedjee Wadia, widow and administratrix of the late Mr. Khurshedji Ardeshir Hormusji Wadia, to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, in Marine Street, Bombay, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m. the following valuable landed property, viz:—

All that piece of leasehold land, together with the messuage, tenement or bungalow standing thereon, called the Pubble House, bearing Collector No. 6102, Survey No. 89, and Register No. 91, situate at Matheran, in the Sub-district of Karjat, in the district of Kolaba, containing by admeasurement 4 acres and 10 guntas or thereabouts, and described and particularly denoted as No. 3, in a certain map or plan of Matheran deposited with the Collector of Thana (Kolaba), and bounded on the east by the public road, on the west by the property of Mr. A. S. Karvalho, and on the north and south by the public road. The furniture, etc. of which a list can be seen at the office of the Auctioneers, will be included in the sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

On FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort opposite the Share Bazar, below the office of Messrs. Gordon and Co. the following consisting of railway rugs, blankets, overcoats, dinner and breakfast sets, soda, pint and half pint tumblers and glasses, cups and saucers, watches, handsome terra cotta and majolica ware, telescopic lamps, Austrian new safes of sizes, screens, &c.

The above is on view.

SALE OF MILL STORES AND PARTS OF MACHINERY AT NICOL MILL GODOWN, LOWER COLABA.

On FRIDAY next, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Lower Colaba, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of the Tapidas Varajdas Spinning and weaving Mill Company, Limited,

A quantity of Mill stores, consisting of skewers, tarpaulins, flannel beltings, cotton ropes, bundling paper, canvas, galvanized pipes, bundling twine, boiler composition, taps and dies, &c., and parts of machinery.

The property will be on view two days before the sale.

SALE OF 200 BALES GUNNY BAGS.

On SATURDAY next, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, in the Jetha of Kesowjee Nathu, by order of Messrs Desai Brothers and on account and at the risk of the parties concerned the undermentioned,—200 bales of Hastings twilled bags,

73	bales, 36 in. by 26½ in.	
25	„ 37 in. by 26½ in.	
25	„ 38 in. by 26½ in.	
50	„ 39 in. by 26½ in.	
25	„ 41 in. by 26½ in.	

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT KUMBHARWADA ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bhagirthibai, widow of Bhikajee Zilt Kangutker in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indentures of mortgages and further charge dated the 3rd day of April, 1900, and the 27th day of July, 1900, respectively, the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Kumbharwada Road outside the fort in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 10 and seven-eighths square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1888, new No. 4014, Old Survey No. 1-211, and New Survey No. 4955, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 7296, and street Nos. 97 99, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the West by the said Kumbharwada Road, on the north by the property of Pramjee Pirajee, and on the south by the property of Purshotam Laljee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 13th January, 1902.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 18th Instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 second-hand strong office shigram.
1 strong-built glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 Grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 Bay W. gelding, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 gent's saddle complete by "Sowter."

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE SOLID SILVERWARE AND PLATEDWARE.

Under instructions from the executrix of the late Bai Meherbai Ardeseer Wadia, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 18th Instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their large No. of Valuable Solid silverware, consisting of spoons and forks, inkstands, presentation cups and bowls, large and small waiters, rosewater bottles, pandan, water-pots cash and work-boxes with mechanical singing birds, presentation baskets and sandwage, fire stands, pickle frames, tom-toms and wine flasks, tea-services with trays, salt cellars, napkin rings and menu holders, couplets set of washstand furniture, cruet frames, walking sticks and umorellas, silver plates of sizes, fruit knives and forks, &c., &c.

Also one English built landau by Silk & Sons and one bath chair.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. W Martin, Master of the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steam tug "Tunsal," Messrs BENNETT & Co. will, on SATURDAY the 18th instant at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at No. 5, P. and O. Terrace, Maragon, the most valuable plain and carved, also English mahogany household furniture, rich glass and porcelainware, best plateware, rich Persian carpets, one sweet-toned harmonium, one mahogony semi-grand piano, one large size English ice-box, one stone China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Hill Side," Falli Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome teak-wood and teak-wood and mahogany plain and carved French polished house-hold furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glass, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, Litmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Sun Pendant reflects, &c., &c., the property of Lieut. W. K. BOURNE, 2nd Bengal Lancers.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW WITH OUT-HOUSES AT FORAS ROAD, BYCULLA.

Suit No. 705 of 1899.

Merwanjee Muncherjee Cama and Another
vs
Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Thoonthi.

Pursuant to the Decree absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 14th June 1900 and the Judges' Order dated 19th November 1901, the following property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner, High Court, through Messrs BENNETT and Co on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant at 4 p.m.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and the Defendant in the following property, viz.—

All that piece of Batty ground situate at or near Camatipoora or the Cross road leading to the Grant road in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement thirty thousand square feet, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the North by the property formerly of Mr. Tanner but now by the property of Rasa Fudia, on the South by the Foras Road, on the East by the property formerly of Nowrojee Soapoorjee Dumrigur but now of the Napier Foundry, and on the West by the property formerly of Burjorjee Soraljee Lyawalla but now by the property of Hajee Adam Seedick and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos 43 and 45 and 1 to 4 and Ward Nos, 2908 to 2897 and 2967 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. and which said premises are situate in the sub-district of the Registrar of Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Mr. Khursedji D. Shroff, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 13, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 25th inst, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Wandby Road, Fort, the very valuable and handsome plain and carved blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture made to order by "Wimbridge" and "Roberts," best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, first rate pictures and oleographs, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of D. A. PURDIE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from the executrix of the late Bai Meherbai Ardeseer Wadia, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the Jewellery belonging to the estate consisting of diamond necklace, earrings, bangles, emerald diamond and ruby rings, &c., full particulars of which will be given to-morrow.

The Jewellery will be on view three days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th January, 1902.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner of various other noted Poets by W. E. H. PRICE, Es I, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JAN. 13.

2½ per cent. Consols	93 5-8	— 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-4	1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	104 1-8	= „
Bar Silver in London	25 11-16	= — 1-16
Do. New York	55 5-8	= — 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25 13	= plus 1-2
Do. New York	487 1-8	= unchanged
Discount, Bank of England, 4 per cent.		= „
„ Short London Bills	3	= „
„ Indian Bank Bills	3 1-8	= „

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester was firm. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports 1,000 bales. Spot 4 16-32. Arrivals closed quiet.

Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Mar.-Apl.	June-July.	Aug.-Sept
4·29	4·28	4·28	4·29	4·24
plus 2	plus 1	plus 1	plus 1	

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	33,000	bales.
Do. last year	23,000	„
Exports to Great Britain	29,000	„
Do. to Continent	39,000	„
Mid-Uplands	8 1-4	
Futures, month of April	8·07	—1
Do. do. July	8·15	—1

Copper, Braziers, £ 62; Linseed, 49 1-2, April-May sellers, quiet.

Exports of Gold per s. s. "Egypt" to London, Mysore Gold Bars, Rs. 14,66,075.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 28 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, the 13th January, 1902:—

Cotton	19,538 bales.
Wheat	2,057 cwts.
Linseed	708 „
Rapeseed	2,005 „
Gingellyseed	1,559 „
Poppyseed	534 „
Groundnuts	2,295 „
Castorseed	5,178 „
Rice	3,089 „
Myrabolams	5,625 „
Cottonseed	19,763 „

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, JAN. 14.

EXCHANGE.—At opening this morning most of the Banks quoted 1s. 4 1-32d. T.T. and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months sight credits. Throughout the day 1s. 4 1-16d. demand for the mail has been available. We hear of little business passing in sterling exchange. We quote:—

Bank T. T.	1s 4 1-32d
Do. Demand	1s 4 1-32 to 1s. 4 1-16d
3 months' sight credits	1s 4 1-4d.
Do. France	170 1-2
30 days' sight Hongkong	135 1-2
Do. Shanghai	154
Do. Japan	148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—This market is quiet at 95-14 for cash and 96 for the settlement with a limited business reported during the day.

FREIGHT.—There is very little enquiry from shippers especially for ready shipment and there is some difficulty experienced in placing the few rates offered in the market. For forward shipment the tone is quiet but steady.

SEEDS.—The market is unchanged with a small business passing at former rates in forward Linseed and ready Gingellyseed.

COTTON.—There is a moderate enquiry for ready Cotton by the local mills, but shippers are holding back. Quotations are all unchanged. There is some little excitement over the January settlement of Bengals which opens to-morrow, and prices are slightly easier, while the Sutta quotations for Broach are unchanged.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhowngar 3 25-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 1-8
Bar Silver	25 11-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 13.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's. s. s. Sumatra arrived here from Colombo yesterday morning.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's. s. s. Australia arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Chisholm arrived here yesterday evening.

The N. Y. K. steamer Kagoshima Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 14th instant.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from other causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Kapad Bunder	2	0	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	16	10	23
Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbartwada	11	7	23
J Kalbadevi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	7	5	8
K Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	6	6	36
Parel, Sewri and Sion	2	2	15
„ Mahim and Worli	3	1	6
Water Division	0	0	9
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
	0	3	14
Total	47	34	136
Total to date	101,872	88,545	
Same date last year	47	43	164

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 399 as against 359 during the previous week. Of the total number 250 died of plague which showed an increase of 37 over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 1,192 which included 328 deaths from plague.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY THE 14TH OF JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk fall of pressure in Sind, Rajputana, Central India, Mysore and at Deesa, Goa, Indore and Saugor and slight changes elsewhere.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at most of the reporting stations and the force has been moderate to light.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 6° in excess at Deesa, Sibuj, Bhavnagar and Surat, and 11° in defect at Hoshangabad. The minimum is from 5° to 8° in defect at Surat, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Secunderabad. The maximum temperature varied from 2° at Surat to 67° at Lahore, and the minimum from 36° at Sirsa to 72° at Negapatam.

The sky is generally clear everywhere.

There has been no rain at any station.

There is an area of abnormally low pressure over Sind which is indicative of squally weather in the Gulf.

N. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 13th January.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dec. Fah.	inches 29·936
Temperature of the Air	degrees 77·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·5
Dew Point	66·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·756
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 85·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	71·1
General Directions of wind	NW, N, E, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 181

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 33m. Sun sets, 5h. 42m. High water, 2-16m., 2-40s. Low water, 8-33m., 8-16s.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.

Chamber of Commerce, ballot for an Elective Port Trustee, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

A Memorial Service of the late Mr. M. T. Carrole will be held in the Bowen Church, Apollo Bunder, this (Wednesday) evening at six o'clock.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius per s. s. Italia will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. on Friday and Saturday, the 17th and 18th instant, respectively.

NEW CALENDARS.—Mr. Gopaldas Laldas has sent us a wall calendar, and some very neat smart pocket calendars with varied coloured pictures and designs offering some useful postal information.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Band will play the following programme at Messrs. W. B. Green's Apollo Bunder Restaurant to-day from 7 to 9 p. m.:—

March	Ethiopian Patrol	J A Armstrong
Overture	The Minstrel	Lamotte
Valse	San Toy	C Kiefert
Selection	The Shop Girl	Ca. Godfrey
Maron	Washington Post	J P Souza
Mauritz	Herda	Thiel
Selection	H M S Pinafore	Lecong
Lancers	Songs of London	W Williams

GOD SAVE THE KING.

ASSAULT BY A MAHOMEDAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kersandas Cubaldass, Third Presidency Magistrate, Karim Hoosein, a Mahomedan, appeared to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by Gangaram Trimbukji a Hindoo shop-keeper. Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. It appears that on the 2nd instant, the accused went to the complainant's shop and asked for some change. As the complainant had no change at the time, he refused the request. This made the accused angry and he abused the complainant, clapped him and tore off a page from one of the account books. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default ordered him to undergo 15 days' hard labour. Out of the fine if recovered Rs. 15 were ordered to be given to the complainant as compensation.

ALLEGED SUICIDE OF A WIFE.—M. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest, last evening, at the Morgue, regarding the death of Gungibai, a Hindoo woman, aged twenty-eight, the wife of Luximon Tookaram, a labourer to a blacksmith. About four months ago Luximon went to Poona, whence he returned to Bombay about ten days ago. On Sunday last he received certain information in consequence of which he accused the deceased of being on intimate terms with another man. The woman repudiated the charge and an altercation followed, in course of which Luximon slapped her. The next morning Luximon went to work, and when he returned in the evening he found his wife unconscious. He prepared a decoction for her, but she could not swallow it and died the same night. The evidence of a licensed vendor of opium went to show that the deceased had purchased from his shop at Null Bazaar, on the previous day, one tola of opium. Dr. Calide held an autopsy on the body of the deceased, but no trace of opium was discovered, the coroner ordered the contents of the stomach to be sent to the chemical analyser and adjourned the inquiry pending a report from that officer.

PAINFUL TRAGEDY IN BOMBAY.

A MOTHER KILLS HER TWO CHILDREN AND COMMITS SUICIDE.

A SHOCKING tragedy has been enacted in Bombay. On Monday, a Hindu mother murdered her two daughters, aged five years and two years and-a-half respectively by poisoning them with opium and then took her own life in a similar manner. The woman, whose name is Rai, is aged about twenty-five years, and is the wife of one Ananda Vithoo, a labourer. They lived together in a chawl in 4th Lane, Khetwady. The woman was said to be of extravagant habits and as her husband's means were limited, there had been occasional quarrels between them. On Sunday, he upbraided Rai on account of her having insisted on purchasing certain articles for the Makar Sankranti holiday. He gave her a few slaps but the neighbours interfered and brought about a reconciliation. On Monday evening, when the husband returned home from work, he found his wife and two children lying on the bed in a drowsy condition. When questioned Rai stated that in consequence of the quarrel she had taken opium herself and given some to the children. Rai and the children were then conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where the two little ones died a few hours after admission. The woman Rai remained in an unconscious condition.

Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of the two girls named Dhoodee and Kondee.

Ananda Vithoo, the father of the two deceased, deposed that about half past 5 o'clock on Sunday evening last, he had a quarrel with his wife Rai on account of her extravagant habits. She wanted to buy wheat, butter and new bangles for the "Makar Sankrant" holiday. She was fond of ornaments and clothes and was a spendthrift. He earned Rs. 8-8 per month, and as his means were very limited, he refused to buy these things, but she insisted on having them and hence the quarrel. During the quarrel, he gave her a few slaps on her back. His brother Narayen and some other people from the chawl came up and effected a reconciliation. On Monday morning, he went to his work as usual after taking his meal and when he returned at 5 o'clock in the evening he found his wife Rai and his daughters Dhoodee and Kondee lying on the bed. They were drowsy. he told Rai to light a lamp, but she was unable to get up. She said "I have taken opium myself and given it to the children on account of the quarrel between us." The witness gave her an emetic decoction of tamarind and copper. He sent for his brother Narayan who came at 7-30 p.m., and they then removed Rai and the two children to the J. J. Hospital. Rai stated to Dr. W. B. George, House Surgeon, in the presence of policeman, No. 1233 D and others that she had taken opium and given it to the children. Both the children died at about 11 o'clock. Witness further stated that they had occasional domestic quarrels before. On Sunday when he quarrelled with her, he was somewhat intoxicated.

Dhondoo Atmaram, merchant to Mr. Damji Lukimchand, Bombay Opium Farmer, in his evidence, identified Rai as the woman who had come to his master's shop at Null Bazaar at half past 10 o'clock on Monday. She bought six annas worth of opium, saying she wanted to send it to her native country. The witness gave her one tola and three vals of opium. He had not seen the woman before.

Dr. W. B. George, House Surgeon to the J. J. Hospital, said that the two children, when admitted into the hospital the previous evening, were suffering from opium poisoning. They were unconscious and died at a quarter past 10 o'clock. Rai was also admitted into the hospital along with her children. While conscious she made a statement in the presence of the policeman and two or three other people that she had bought four annas worth of opium, of which she took the greater part herself and gave the rest to the two children. This she had done in consequence of a quarrel she had had with her husband.

The jury returned a verdict that the deaths of the two children were caused by opium poisoning, the opium having been administered to them by their mother Rai, under such circumstances that the act of Rai was culpable homicide amounting to murder.

The woman Rai died in the Hospital yesterday afternoon. Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held another inquest last evening at the J. J. Hospital to ascertain the cause of her death. The jury after hearing the evidence which was similar to that recorded in the morning, returned a verdict that Rai committed suicide by poisoning herself with opium.

SHORTHAND AND TYPE-WRITING.

THE Kalkadevie Shorthand and Type-Writing Institution, has been established since 1898, and has had an undoubted success. Its students, old and young, boys and girls, increase in number every year. Lady students are prepared by the Institution for the examinations in Shorthand and Type-writing, and we believe its classes count on their roll the greatest number of ladies. A photographic group we have received, shows several, among whom are two of the Parel Sisters, who take an active interest in the allied arts taught by Mr. Gokaldas Laldas in his Institution. The special Speed Committee of Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Ltd, (who have recognized the institution) concede to it the privilege for examining students in shorthand. The Managing Proprietor is determined to make his undertaking a commercial success, not only for himself, but for those of the public, who study type-writing and shorthand under him. In 1901 he had 161 pupils on the books, ladies and gentlemen, of every race and rank in life. There is no reason why Bombay students of these two useful branches of knowledge should not equal in excellence their Western expert contemporaries. Intelligence, practice and the severance in a good system will easily attain said end.

RAJKOTE NOTES AND NEWS.

Our Rajkot correspondent writes:—Our station was very dull during the Christmas week owing to the departure of several of the officials into the districts. But with the return of Colonel Kennedy, the Political Agent on the 30th ultimo, the station resumed its usual appearance. Colonel Kennedy gave a dinner party on the night of the 31st ult. The band of the Thakore Saheb of Gondal was in attendance and discoursed sweet music.

The annual proclamation parade of the troops in garrison was held on the 1st inst., when the detachments of the 2nd Bombay Lancers, and the 5th Bombay Infantry paraded in review order on the Race Course under the Senior Officer present. A salute of 31 guns was fired, the Infantry also firing a "feu-de-joie," the first round after 11 guns, and the others at intervals of ten guns each. A Royal Salute was then given, after which three cheers for His Majesty the King Emperor were lustily given by the troops, after the usual march past the troops returned to quarters.

The following appears in the report of the Director of Public Instruction, re: the Barton Female Training College:—In the Barton Female Training College there were 123 normal students at the end of the year. Thirteen left the College during the year and 12 were admitted. The result of the annual examination was most excellent as all those presented passed the examination. The Lady Superintendent, Miss Corkery, deserves much credit for such a result, and the Inspector reports that under her zealous and able management, the College has become most popular and efficient. No less than 31 candidates came up for the entrance examination of whom 20 qualified and eight were admitted on stipends, and four as non-stipendiary students. Fourteen trained teachers left the College during the year, of whom four obtained posts as head mistresses and the rest as assistants.

It is with regret I have to record the death of Mr. John Dias, a much respected citizen of this place, which melancholy event took place at his residence on Sunday 29th ultimo, Mr. Dias came to Kathiawar some 40 years ago, and worked his way up in the legal profession, having secured a lucrative practice. On several occasions he acted as Government Pleader. He was also Karbhari of the Palitana State for about 3 years, during which period he discharged his onerous duties to the entire satisfaction of its present ruler. On his retiring from the Palitana State the Thakore Saheb, Sir Mansinghji, K.C.I.E., in open Durbar publicly acknowledged his valuable services and presented him with a gold watch and chain in recognition thereof. A few months ago he resigned the Karbharship of the Bajana State owing to failing health. His funeral was largely attended. The Rev. Father Einsiedler, S. J., Chaplain of Ahmedabad, who conducted the burial service in the course of a touching address said:—The tears which will be shed by the poor of Bajana at the moment the sad news of his death will reach them, outweigh by far the difficulties which were put in his way by certain people whom he had to oppose for principles sake."

In the death of Mr. Dias, the Roman Catholic community of Rajkote have lost a staunch supporter of the Church, and the poor, a warm and large-hearted friend. He leaves a widow and a large family for whom deep sympathy is felt.

The Roman Catholics of Rajkote have been without a resident priest, ever since the departure of the Rev. Father Fernandez to Bombay. In this connection it would not be out of place to draw the attention of His Grace the Archbishop to the immediate necessity of appointing a permanent priest to administer to the wants of the Catholic community here. Within the last month three persons died, two of whom were buried by laymen. In the case of Mr. Dias it was fortunate that a priest was available at Ahmedabad.

A meeting of the Karbharis of the several States of Kathiawar was held on the 6th instant when Colonel Kennedy, the Political Agent, presided.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

During the week ending the 4th instant there was no rain in any part of the affected districts or Native States. The prices of the staple food-grains have risen in the Panch Mahals, Broach, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar; elsewhere they have fallen. The district reports are summarised in an appendix.

The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week:—

	Preceding week.	Week under report.
Workers	59,102	76,570
Dependants	3,676	3,417
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	18,990	14,800
Total	81,768	94,787

The numbers on relief works, including dependants, have decreased in Broach by 110 and in Sholapur by 101, while they have increased in the other districts as follows:—Panch Mahals, 10,698; Ahmedabad, 4,385; Kaira, 1,677 Bijapur, 608; Ahmednagar, 52.

The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in village and poor-houses have decreased in all districts except the Panch Mahals and Bijapur, where they have increased by 447 and 88, respectively. One mall work under Civil Agency was opened in the Panch Mahals.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

A WIFE'S ESCAPE.

THE dying deposition of a woman, named Hasiban, aged 30, wife of one Abdul Mahomed Sardar, who is suffering from pneumonia, has been recorded by Mr. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the J. J. Hospital. She stated that her husband is a fireman in the B. B. and C. I. Railway and resided with her in Delisle-road. A few days ago her husband and another man, named Abdul Aziz, took her from the Parel station in a train, saying that they were going to Rutlam. At about midnight she was ordered by her husband to get out at Bayander station, and was led by him to a bridge, when she declared Abdul Aziz flung her child into the sea and she was thrown over by her husband. The child was drowned, but she managed to cling to a tree and in the morning went to Borivli. There her caste people assisted her, and at her request they sent for her brother, Ghelshu, from Parel. The latter arrived in company with the woman's husband and two others. She further stated that she informed her caste people that it was her husband who threw her into the sea, and pointed to him when he came there with her brother. Seeing this at the time, the husband and the two men ran away, but that same night her husband met her and attempted to cut her throat with a knife. She raised an alarm, and he was arrested. Subsequently Abdul Aziz was also arrested. Both men are being charged before Mr. Shepherd, First Class Magistrate of Thana.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

OPEN SINGLE RACQUETS TOURNAMENT.

The Open Racquets Tournament will be played during the Race week commencing on the 10th February. (Race days, 8th, 8th, 11th, 13th, and 15th.)

All Officers of any of the Service, and Members of any redognized Club or Gymkhana, are eligible.

The entrance fee for each competitor is Rs. 5 (Rupees five).

The winner of the Tournament is entitled to hold the Challenge Cup for one year from date of winning or until the next year's winner is declared, and will be presented by the Bombay Gymkhana with a Cup with his name and year engraved thereon, and his name and year will be recorded on a board hung up in the dressing-room of the Racquet Court.

The Challenge Cup is not to be taken out of India.

No number of successive victories will entitle the winner to retain the Challenge Cup permanently.

In each round the best of five games will be played.

The ties shall be decided by lot drawn at such time and in such manner as may be directed by the Racquets Committee of the Bombay Gymkhana.

The matches will be played under the Rules which are posted in the Court.

It is requested that the names of those wishing to enter, together with that of the Service, Club, or Gymkhana to which they belong, may be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary, Racquets Bombay Gymkhana, not later than the 4th February 1902, on which date the entries close.

Up to the present time the winners have been:—

1885	Capt B B Russell, R E
1886	Mr H G Gell
1887	Mr G H Hancock, Bo S C
1888	Mr H G Gell
1889	Mr F T Ricgards
1890	Mr L Rivett Carnac
1891	Mr G H Hancock, Bo S C
1892	Capt S C Smith, R A
1893	Capt S C Smith, R A
1894	Mr G H Hancock, Bo S C
1895	Capt S C Smith, R A
1896	Mr J G Greig, Bo S C
1897	Mr E C Bradford, R I R
1898	Mr J G Greig, Bo S C
1899	Mr J G Greig, Bo S C
1900	Maj S Menzies, R F
1901	Mr M D Wood, W Y R

E. L. SALE,
Hon. Secretary, Racquets, Bombay Gymkhana.

A RAILWAY collision in Westphalia, which was followed by the loss of at least fourteen lives, was brought about by a singular accident. A horse strayed on to the line near Paderborn, and was killed by the engine of an express passenger train from Cologne to Berlin. It was necessary to stop the train to clear the engine, and whilst the train was standing another train ran into it with terrific force and with the result stated. A signalman is said to have been at fault.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

SIR JULAND DANVERS, presiding over the ordinary general meeting, said the capital expenditure during the half-year terminating June 30 last amounted to £75,133, and was distributed over various departments of the railway. At the end of it they had spent more than they had raised by £242,639. This had been advanced by the Government. They had since repaid that sum out of the £300,000 which they had raised by the issue of debentures at three and a half per cent. The total capital amounted, when the accounts were made up, to £19,283,431, of which £7,550,300, was five per cent. guaranteed stock entitled to half the surplus profits. When addressing them in June last he observed, with regard to the prospects of the half-year they were now considering, that it had not been a good one for traffic, that the paralysing effect of the famine and the plague had not disappeared from the district traversed by the railway, but that from the information then available they had come to the conclusion that they might be able to recommend a dividend of £1 2s. 6d. for this half-year, in addition to the £2 10s guaranteed interest. The half-year turned out somewhat more favourably than they expected. They looked for gross earnings of 94 lacs of rupees on their own line and 150 1-2 lacs of rupees on the State line portion of their system. The actual results showed 94,92,000 Rs. on their own line, and 1,56,39,000 Rs. on the State lines. The divisible expenses, moreover, were actually rather less than were then estimated, and worked out at 42·10 per cent, instead of 43·6. The difference between 42·10 per cent. and the 38·43 per cent. shown in the report as the cost of working their own line was due to credits from capital in reduction of charges made to revenue on previous accounts for outlay on protective works at the Nerbudda Bridge at Broach. Their share of these refunds was, however, included in the dividend paid last July. The net result was that they were able now to recommend the payment in January of £1 3s. 4d. per cent. on the stock from the surplus profits of their own line alone, instead of £1, 2s. 6d. per cent. as looked for in June last. The passenger traffic increased both in numbers and receipts, the restrictions imposed in consequence of the plague having been relaxed, and this year being considered a propitious one for marriages among Hindoos. It was disappointing that a more rapid revival of business had not occurred in goods, but it was hardly surprising after the four calamitous years which have cast a shadow over the land. In the words of the Secretary of State for India, uttered in Parliament in August last: "A drought, unequalled in its dimensions, intensity, and duration, has affected Bombay and the Central Provinces, causing a distress and loss and depreciation of agricultural credit and property which have not, so far as we know, been equalled during the last century. . . . The property lost to the agricultural community in Western India is estimated at not less than £50,000,000." A sudden recovery from such a state of things could not be expected, and this year they were passing through a period when its disturbing and debilitating effects were still being keenly felt, and when agricultural industries had not sufficiently recovered to produce crops good enough to furnish much traffic to their lines. But loan years were succeeded by fat years and it was a consolation to see signs of improvement. Trade had taken a fresh start, and factories in Bombay were increasing in number and work. He wished that he could hold out to them the expectation of a satisfactory result for the present half-year. The traffic earnings had been poor, and on their own line each weekly return, with only one exception, and that the latest, had compared badly with the corresponding one of last year. The special famine traffic had ceased, and the loss of revenue from this cause had been only partially made up by revival of general trade, while the condition of a large portion of the districts traversed by their lines had not sufficed to supply material for much more than local requirements. They were therefore led to expect that the gross earnings of their own line for this half-year would not exceed about 64 1-3 lacs of rupees, as compared with 70 2-5 lacs of rupees in the corresponding half of last year, and that those of the State lines would be about 116 1-2 lac

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PRESS OPINION.

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EUROPE.

DEATH.

YOUNGHUSBAND—On 29th December, 1901, in London, Alfred Younghusband, Executive Engineer, P. W. D., Punjab, son of General R. R. Younghusband, C. B., of Clifton, Bristol, aged 40.

KEMP'S LIST.

— P. V. I. —

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Bombay, 15th January 1902.

1. There will be 10-inch R M L Gun drill at both Headquarters to-morrow (Thursday) at 8-45 p.m.
2. There will be general meeting of No. 2 Company at Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-morrow (Thursday) at 8-45 p.m. All N-C Officers are requested to attend.
3. The Proficiency Class will meet at Fort Head-quarters to-morrow (Thursday) after drill.
4. A Range Finding Class will meet at the Bhandarwada Reservoir, Mazagon, to-morrow (Thursday) at 7 a.m. sharp.
5. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder on Saturday the 18th instant as follows:—No. 1 and 2 Companies at 4 p.m., and No. 3 Company at 5-30 p.m. sharp, to proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the Annual Gun Target practice.

Dress—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1902.

THE FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

ALTHOUGH Messrs. De Wet and Steyn still keep our troops in South Africa on the move, and Mr. Kruger and Dr. Leyds continue to stir up continental feeling against us in Europe, the settlement of the new colonies proceeds apace and Colonists, Burghers and Outlanders have received an earnest of our good intentions towards them. The purchase of large tracts of land and the resumption of work in the Rand mines are favourable signs—signs which will not be lost on the philosophical of the old settlers in what were formerly known as the Orange Free State and the South African Republic. That there are philosophers among them, men who submit to the inevitable and see "the hand of the Lord" where Mr. Kruger only recognises the temporary triumph of the machinations of the evil one, may be gathered from the readiness of the Burghers to take up arms against those with whom they formerly fought. And to these the opening of the new era—an era of security and good government—will bring unmingled satisfaction. Those too, who cry out for terms to be offered to those who have refused all terms may see, if they will, that Lord Milner, whom they abhor, though they know not why, is working out the redemption of the country, despite discouragement and opposition. In the brief messages which tell us of the acquirement of territory, we are given no details as to the precise purposes to which that land is to be devoted. And in the account of the Johannesburg banquet at which Lord Milner spoke a few days ago, we have the mere fact that His Excellency the High Commissioner spoke hopefully of the future. Later we shall doubtless have adequate reports. But we know enough of what has gone before to gather that Government is fully alive to the problems of settlement which it has to face, and that no effort on its part will be wanting to fulfil the promises made by Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener, and to provide for an United South Africa the efficient administration which the republics were so long in need of. The acquirement of land and the location of cultivators is an experiment which has been tried before and without success. But we may take it that the new scheme will be remarkable for futures and previous which former experiments did not possess. The knowledge gained by experience will be applied to prevent fresh failures and the development of the resources of the country, which has cost us so dearly, will be striven for, in the hope that the conquest may prove both to the benefit of the nation as well as of the new colonies themselves. The future of the colonies generally, doubtless formed the theme of Lord Milner's observations in general, that of Johannesburg being specially referred to as the place in which those present at the banquet were most particularly interested. And when he said that Johannesburg would become one of the greatest cities in the world, he had the past history of the city and a full knowledge of its possibilities in his mind. The rapid growth of the city taught no lessons to Mr. Kruger and his Government. Had they not failed to read the signs of the times and to listen to those advisers who wished them well, they would not have been in the unhappy predicament they are to-day. Mr. Fitzgerald, in his history of the Transvaal before the war, tells us that with the influx of prospectors to the Barberton gold fields, the increase of the State revenue became simply colossal and no sooner did the Boer rulers begin to realise its significance, than they were confronted with the incomparably greater discoveries in the Rand. President Kruger did not take the Uitlanders and made no secret of it. He could never be induced to listen to the petitions of the community, nor to do anything in the way of roads and bridges in return for the heavy contributions which the little community sent to the Republic's Treasury. Although the distance from Pretoria is but thirty-two miles and Mr. Kruger constitutionally bound to visit every district and town once a year, journey to Johannesburg but three times in nine years and flouted the appeal of Mr. Rhodes—then not the holder of his subsequent concession—to "make friends with the new-comers and to extend the privileges of the older residents to his young Burghers—like myself."

With regard to the purchases of land, as we stated some time ago, the scheme for the settlement of the new colonies, included proposals for soldier settlers to be assisted by the State, and entirely supported for the first few years, while engaged in building and irrigation—men who would provide for the military defence and the agricultural development of the country. Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, who discussed the subject in a volume published somewhat early in the day, pointed out that the many objections to such a form, first and foremost being that of the difficulty of making farmers out of soldiers. "It is not so easy as it sounds," wrote he, "to beat a sword into a ploughshare and too often the result is that both are spoilt." This, in regard to the experimental settlements above referred to. The lesson of the Albany settlement must be borne in mind in connection with the disposal of the land which Government has acquired and all may be well. The three great natural sources of wealth are those arising from agriculture, cattle and ship-farming and mining. Although the mineral wealth of the country is great, Mr. Colquhoun, who speaks with authority, tells us emphatically that it is not a permanent source of wealth. Agriculture has been in the past and must be in the future the chief factor upon which the ultimate development of the country must depend. Yet only a small proportion is at present capable of cultivation. Stock farming is followed with some success. But without improved methods, agriculture will neither be successful nor profitable. The need of works of irrigation is pressing, and we are assured that much might be done in the present waterless highland tracts by its means, but unless something is done to extend irrigation, South Africa will never become a real agricultural country, and will merely continue divided into enormous stock farms necessarily enormous, on account of the area required to support any number of cattle. There are still districts, however, which are capable of cultivation without irrigation, but they are not enough. The inadequacy of the rainfall it seems is not so great a drawback as the fact that it only continues for three or four months of the year, as in India. Mr. Colquhoun urges that until this is altered, which cannot be done without irrigation on a large scale and improved communications, the energies of the whites will be devoted to the exploitation of mines and the keeping of cattle and sheep. There are frequent droughts and visitations of locusts, and owing to these facts pasturage is thin and the fact of the farms being from six thousand acres upwards is an indication of the inability of the land under existing conditions to support a great population. The scattered mining populations do not create a very profitable market, and in such a country, consisting of farms of great area where the distances are so immense, it is evident that for many years to come the white agricultural population must be necessarily small unless artificially stimulated, and if South Africa is to realise the hopes of the British nation, she must receive assistance from without.

The development of Johannesburg into one of the greatest cities of the world will doubtless be the result of adjacent mineral wealth which will for some time, at all events, constitute the main source of prosperity. Iron and copper were found years ago, but it was comparatively in recent years that gold and diamonds were discovered. South Africa had slumbered until then, and Boer methods might have sufficed if the country had remained pastoral. But the whole aspect of affairs was changed, and men from all parts of the civilised world rushed in. From that time Boer methods were doomed. Now that they are no more, the full attention necessary may be devoted to the development of mining. To do this it appears a large amount of capital will be necessary. There is no room for the man without money. Mr. Colquhoun is at pains to demonstrate this point. The development of the country will have to be dealt with by companies possessed of considerable resources, yet before a very long period, probably in the next half century, the payable reefs will have been used up and the population will then for a time decline. The country, however, will in the meantime, have obtained an increase to its population altogether apart from the mining and many of those who went to mine will remain to farm. Coal of good quality and well suited for exploitation has been found, and suitable iron. But as yet there are no manufactures in South Africa. In short, as we have already said, the country for the most part is new and undeveloped. The task before us is one of the greatest magnitude and difficulty. Our labour is not ended, but just beginning. On one point there appears to be practical unanimity—the British element must be strengthened and increased. The success of the schemes by which this is proposed to be done are at the best but problematical. Mr. F. Stevenson, who writes on the subject, in the "Nineteenth Century" suggests "doing in South Africa on a larger scale, what Dr. Barnardo has been doing for many years in Canada with complete success, that is, sending out so many children as possible of the children who are physically fitted and of suitable age to several specially founded homes or settlements there to be educated and trained for colonial life." The suggestion is one which is deserving of the most careful consideration. But it is only one of many. The present generation may not see the prosperous United South Africa so much desired, but a commencement has evidently been made in good earnest.

THE LAST STRAW. ON most matters of national economy there are few men better able to give an exact opinion than Sir Robert Giffen. No doubt he would be as successful as most men even in the ambitious task of framing a Budget. In his recent letter to the "Times," however, the people of India at any rate are inclined to think that he has overshot the mark His proposal to increase the already heavy tax on tea is one such as no one who had the slightest possible knowledge of the state of the Indian tea industry would countenance for a moment. The "already overburdened income-tax payer" will, if such a policy as Sir Robert Giffen proposes be adopted, have even more reason to grumble than he had before. Tea was once regarded as a luxury; now it is a necessity of life—surely it comes within the "breakfast table" category of Progressive economists. Notwithstanding this, however, it is already taxed at 125 per cent. of its value, and if the additional three pence in the lb. were imposed surely on the face of it the impost would appear absurdly high—nay exorbitant. Even from a simply matter of fact glance at the present existing tax on tea, one would think that it behoved Sir Robert to show just a little more originality in his plans for revenue making. But when the source of the tea consumed in England is borne in mind, the proposal looks still more like "cutting off the nose to spite the face." India to whom the tea industry means a great deal, is sending six-sevenths of her tea to England. Thanks to the vagaries of English markets and perhaps in a great measure also to the indiscretions of Indian planters she is unable to get such a price for her tea even as matters stand at present as will bring her a fair measure of profit. And now it is proposed to add to the burden which she already finds almost insupportable by an impost of three pence on every pound of tea. There are in India at the present moment many planters who are striving with what cannot be termed more than partial success to make both ends meet and to finance themselves for coming seasons. How are they going to face the imposition of additional taxation? To them as recent telegrams have proved such a thing would be nothing more or less than the last straw; their trade would be killed. The whole of the Indian tea industry is in such a state, moreover, that it could not possibly face an increased tax with anything like equanimity. There is not the slightest doubt that were further difficulties to be put in the way of Indian Planters, at the present time it would be a crushing—if not a fatal blow to the industry. And what would be given to the Revenue by this? Nothing at all. The only difference it would make probably would be an influx of Chinese tea instead of Indian, and inasmuch as that supply would be more controllable, there would be less tea in the market. The inevitable result, moreover, with Indian tea practically shut out would be a big increase in prices, and the consumer and the much-suffering Income-tax payer would once more have to pay the piper. Happily Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is fully aware of the state of the tea industry at present, he has already expressed his intention not to increase the tea tax, and it is very probable that not even the advice of Sir Robert Giffen, nor the suggestions of the "Times" will move him. At any rate the outcry which has been raised by even Sir Robert Giffen's suggestion must have created an impression that would make him pause.

THE TARIFF QUESTION IN CANADA. THE present situation in Germany, by influencing the demand for reciprocity in the United States, creates a factor in Canadian trade which must be taken into account. Germany's fiscal policy is forcing upon the attention of Canadian producers the necessity of a revision of tariff arrangements. The "Toronto Mail," commenting on the address delivered by the President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at the recent annual meeting of that body, remarks:—"Without anticipating a general slowing-down of business activity, we must be prepared for reactions of the German situation upon our own trade. German manufactures, the product of labour that was cheap at the best of times, and of great economies in productive methods, will now be offered at still lower prices." It is the same old cry. German competition is making trade more unprofitable for the manufacturers of other countries, both in their home markets and in neutral markets, and the state of affairs has created a general disturbance that begins to tell seriously even on the trade of the United States. The exports of manufacturers there have fallen off materially in recent months from the figures they had reached in corresponding months of last year. It is not alone to Germany's plight and remedial efforts that this decline is due. Russia's tentative changes towards a higher tariff have contributed to it. Not only directly, but also by way of the United States, does the effect of the European depression tend to recoil upon Canada. If it causes prices to fall in the United States, it means an increased exportation of American goods to the Dominion, and a displacement of more Canadian manufactures. Clearly, the first measure to be adopted by Canada whether looking to the defence of her market against outside depression or to a preparation for reciprocity with the United States, should be the raising of the tariff to the Dingley level.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy will halt at Delhi on the way to Peshawar at the end of March, and will see the ground on which the Proclamation Camp will be formed. Good progress, by the way, is being made with the plans for the assembly on January 1st, 1903, everything now being cut and dried in regard to sites, sizes of camps, and the like.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway, for the week ending 23rd November 1901 amounted to Rs. 2,853, a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 994, the total earnings from 1st July to 23rd November 1901, shows Rs. 49,531, a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 32,923.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 23rd Nov. 1901 amounted to Rs. 11,697, an increase on the corresponding week of last year, of Rs. 2,033, the total earnings from 1st July to 23rd Nov. 1901, shows Rs. 83,055, a decrease on the corresponding period of last year, of Rs. 1,521.

PROFESSOR AND MRS. MACMILLAN visited on Monday the American Mission High School in Byculla, and subsequently the Bai Motlibai Wadia Orphanage, where the same mission house provides for over 360 Famine orphans. The pupils in the High School sang both English part songs and hymns, and some Marathi verses remarkably well. The children looked strong, happy, and well-clothed.

THE committee of the Homeless Leper Asylum Matunga, beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donations, &c. received during the month of December. T. E. Lord and Lady Northcote Rs. 100, Rev. Fr. Perrig S. J., Rs. 25, Mr. J.D. Pinto, Rs. 10, and Mrs. A. Smith, sweets for Xmas; Mr. H. S Poonagar Rs. 9-8; Messrs. Sha Tejsee Veera, Sha Ghela Ashfar, Sha Versi Deraj, and Sha Khetoo Nagpur, sweets; and Mr. Haji Rahimtulla Haji Dawood, plantains.

THE Civil Service Dance in Calcutta has fallen through. In its place twenty-five sporting Civilians are giving a semi-private dance at the Saturday Club The "Pioneer" understands that differences of opinion regarding the incidence of subscriptions knocked the Service dance on the head, the final blow being given by a young man from the mofussil. His suggestion was that each subscriber should put into a bag one ticket for each lady guest known to him by sight, three for each one who had bowed to him in the Red Road, ten for each that danced with him and five-hundred for each that promised during the dance to marry him. He also drew up a special schedule for heads of households—ranging from nothing for a daughter who danced divinely to five hundred for a wife who danced atrociously, and a thousand for a daughter who secured a husband during the dance. It would have been interesting to see the working of such a scheme; but the Saturday Club dance will be more easily managed, and will certainly be far more enjoyable than the original semi-state function.

THE tendency to "bring everything into line" has now worked itself down to the holidays enjoyed in Bengal—with especial regard to the Christmas holidays. Formerly five days were given round Christmas and three days round the New Year, whereby the intelligent young man could usually secure eleven days away from his office, and the conscientious young man none at all. Henceforth intelligent and conscientious alike will be free from the 24th December to the 1st January. Whether a dastardly blow has been struck at the Poojah holidays remains to be seen. On holidays which are not Negotiable Instrument Act Holidays, provision must be made for carrying on urgent work even on Hindu holidays, and on Mahomedan holidays the offices must not be closed at all. Half the Poojahs are public holidays and the other half executive holidays: some are Hindu, a few are Mahomedan. Will the poor white man be bidden to be in office on the executive holidays? We hope not, for in Bengal the Poojahs are an oasis in those very deadly months. The gift of the last Saturday of each month, much appreciated though it will be, will hardly compensate for the loss of the Poojahs.

THE Union-Castle steamer Goth, which arrived at Ascension, on December 26, reported having on board a Boer prisoner, who had smuggled himself on to the vessel at St. Helena in a box. He was landed here and handed over to the naval authorities.

A PEEP INTO THE FUTURE.

MR. H. G. WELLS' ANTICIPATIONS.

In his "Anticipations" Mr. H. G. Wells has produced a remarkable book—a book in which there is scarcely a page that is unworthy of careful study by men of thought and intelligence. But it is not only the suggestive criticism and logical deduction of Mr. Wells that interest the reader. There is also the personality of the author, the unusual position from which he views the subjects he discusses. Indeed, says Mr. B. Fletcher Robinson in the "Express," it is almost as if he were examining the history of a race with which he had no ties, or the doings of a people inhabiting another sphere.

He speaks as one with no particular leanings to any particular country, without political prejudices or determined religious opinions. He seems—if the simile be permitted—to have taken his stand upon an island, round which the flood of modern civilisation rushes, and calmly speculates upon the course which it will carve for itself in the land he cannot see.

There is one fault, one flaw in his work. He seems—or so it must appear to many of us—to neglect the strength of Nature, that subtle power that unites in itself instinct or so much of it as is left to mankind, the habits formed from childhood, the beliefs and traditions we learn with our alphabet. Human nature changes very, very slowly. Men are born fighters, idlers, workers, and gamblers, even as they were born among the dead peoples of Rome and Babylon; nor is it probable, though we become possessed of mechanical and scientific secrets, of which at present we do not dream, though we become emancipated from clogging beliefs, though our present indifferent methods of education are completely reorganised, that in one hundred years or five hundred years we shall reach the New Republic of which Mr. Wells dreams.

FULL OF IDEAS.

It is impossible to attempt a complete study of a book every page of which suggests a new idea, but on one or two points we may touch as an example of the whole.

Take the prophecy of Mr. Wells upon the war of the future, the war which will precede that time when the New Republic shall make fighting practically impossible. In his own inimitable manner, the author sketches the military position as it stands to-day. He becomes sarcastic over the subaltern who boasts that he never bores his friends with the shop of his profession; over the elderly general who follows the traditions of his youth without attempting improvement; over the rank and file, with their splendid and dog-like trust in their leader who obey orders not knowing why they are given and who are often helpless the moment those orders cease.

"We shall never see" he writes of the future "a dramatic little general spouting his troops into the proper hysterics for charging no prancing merely brave officers, no reckless gallantry or invincible stubbornness. The organisation of the Army will cease to be a plaything of gentlefolk wherein important appointments are abandoned to feminine intrigue and the best that can be hoped is for a war to be successfully "muddled through." The warfare of the future will be the collective struggles of nations; it will be people against people; and over the wide, stretching line of battle will ever hang death—scientific, unexpected, inevitable.

FIGHTERS OF THE FUTURE.

The fighters will be men of courage, character, and high intelligence; in the place of Hundreds of thousands of untrained young men marching into battle—muddle-headed, sentimental, dangerous, futile hoodlum-boys—there will be thousands of sober men braced up to their highest possibilities intensely doing their best. In the place of charging battalions shattering impacts of squadrons and wide harvest-fields of death there will be hundreds of little rifle battles fought up to the hilt gallant dashes here, night surprises there, the sudden sinister faint gleam of nocturnal bayonets, brilliant guesses that will drop catastrophic shell and death over hills and forests suddenly into carelessly exposed masses of men. For eight miles altogether on either side of the fighting line—whose fire will probably never die away while the war lasts—men will live and eat all sleep under the imminence of unanticipated death. . . Such will be the opening phase of the war that is speedily to come.

The whole nation, or at least that part of it which is truly efficient, will have work found for it to do. They will be deporting women and children and feeble folk, bringing up supplies, guarding the health of the fighting line, and working a variety of ingenious apparatus designed to surprise and inconvenience the enemy. The State of the future would not commit the madness of which we ourselves are capable, in replacing experienced railway men by inexperienced subalterns, in haggling against foreign imported supplies, and in giving appointments to men whose only recommendation is popularity in smart society. In short, not only the fists, but the body and brain of the land, will be used.

AN AIR CATASTROPHE.

Rifles will crack, ropes tear and snap; there will be a rending and shouting, a great cloud of liberated gas, and perhaps a flare. Quite certainly those flying machines will carry folded parachutes, and the last phase of many a struggle will be the desperate leap of the aeronauts with these in hand, to snatch one last chance of life out of a mass of crumpling, fallen wreckage.

And when the fight of these hawks of the air is over and the command of the skies is obtained by one of the contending armies the conflict will become one between an army that sees and an army that is blind. Over the air-defeated host will hover pitiless, watchful eyes, which will mark every move in the game of war, even if, as has been suggested at The Hague Conference, the airships are forbidden to discharge projectiles upon the soldiers beneath them.

The moral effect of this perpetual espionage will be enormous. At night their flooding searchlights will check every desperate attempt, by day their signals will direct the fire of the artillery. But sometimes will come a pitiless wind, with lightning, thunder, and rain which will sweep the airships from the sky, and men will thank God for the elemental disorder that has granted them a reprieve.

If such, indeed, be a true prophecy, we may congratulate ourselves that we do not live in the days to come; and, further, under such circumstances of murderous horror, it can well be believed that the universal peace of the world would not be far distant.

And now for few words on the New Republic with which Mr. Wells ends his book. Every year sees the further growth of great movements of coalescence; they are Anglo-Saxonism, Germanism, Slavism, and the conception of a great union of the Latin peoples.

GRAVE DIFFICULTIES.

Yet, though the trend is against the preservation of local social systems, before many of these movements lie grave difficulties. For instance, Russia is to-day, according to Mr. Wells:— . . . . . very little more than a vast breeding-ground for an illiterate peasantry, and the forecasts of its future greatness entirely ignore that dwindling significance of mere numbers in warfare which is the clear and necessary consequence of mechanical advance. To a large extent, I believe, the Western Slavs will follow the Prussians and Lithuanians, and be incorporated in the urbanisation of Western Europe, and the remoter portions of Russia seem destined to become—are indeed becoming—an Abyssinia that will not even be formidable to the armed and disciplined peoples of the new civilisation, the last quarter of the earth, perhaps where a barbaric or absentee nobility will shadow the squalid and unhappy destinies of a multitude of hopeless and unmeaning lives.

In Germany, Court directed officialdom checks the growth of the individual. Moreover, before Germany can unify to the east she must fight the Russians and to unify to the west she must fight the French, perhaps the English. And even before the perfection of a unified Europe will spring up animosities and stage hatreds, which lead inevitably to disease and war.

Europe will have her Irelands as well as her Scotlands, her Irelands of unforgettable wrongs, kicking, squalling, bawling most dissolatingly, for nothing that any one can understand. There will be great scope for the shareholding dilettanti, great opportunities for literary quacks, in "national" movements, language leagues, picturesque plotting, and the invention of such "national" costumes as the world has never seen.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

PROMINENT BOER LEADER KILLED.

RE-INFORCEMENTS FOR THE FRONT.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

Lord Kitchener reports that General Opperman, an important Boer leader, has been killed in an engagement with the column under General Plumer at Onverwacht.

The 3rd Battalion of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, one thousand strong, sails for South Africa on the 30th instant.

The Duke of Montrose, the Commander, accompanies the Battalion.

PRINCE HEINRICH'S VISIT TO AMERICA.

PREPARATIONS FOR HIS RECEPTION.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

The Hohenzollern sails on Saturday for New York and Prince Heinrich will follow later on in a liner.

The Americans are preparing a Royal reception for him and he will be the guest of the nation.

SPEECH BY SIR HENRY CAMPBELL BANNERMAN.

HOW TO END THE WAR.

LORD ROSEBERY AND THE LIBERALS.

Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, speaking at a meeting of the London Liberal Federation, said the war could only be ended by conciliation and not by subjugation. He had not, he said, discovered any substantial difference between his own and Lord Rosebery's opinion on the question of peace. He cordially rejoiced at the reappearance of Lord Rosebery, whom he had publicly and privately urged to rejoin the Party and he thought His Lordship's Chesterfield speech showed a desire to return.

Regarding the suggested third Party Sir Henry said the fate of the Unionists was a terrible warning to eccentric ambition.

THE GERMAN BUDGET DEFICITS.

NEW LOANS RAISED.

A Prussian three per cent. loan of nine and-a-quarter millions sterling and a German three per cent. loan of five and three-quarter millions sterling have been concluded at Berlin to cover the deficits.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

RUSSIA'S LETTER TO KING EDWARD.

EFFECTS OF CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

Admiral de Senden-Bibran arrived here from Berlin yesterday and presented to His Majesty King Edward an autograph letter from the German Emperor.

The "Times" this morning remarks that it was Admiral de Senden-Bibran who was the bearer of an autograph letter from Emperor William to the late Queen Victoria at the moment of the political estrangement between Great Britain and Germany resulting from the Kaiser's famous telegram to Mr. Kruger in 1895.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham on Saturday last has made an excellent impression in Germany.

The German press comments are now much more circumspect when discussing the Chamberlain controversy.

THE LASCAR QUESTION.

A Departmental Committee has been appointed to enquire into the condition of the Mercantile Marine Service and the causes for the employment of a large and increasing number of Lascars and foreigners.

PROPOSED INCREASED DUTY ON TEA.

CONSTERNATION IN PLANTING DISTRICTS.

STRONG PROTEST FROM PLANTERS.

A PUBLIC MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 13.

The proposal to increase the duty on tea is causing consternation in planting districts, [and strongly worded telegrams of protest have come in from Darjiling, Jalpaiguri, Sylhet and Sibsagar, all to the effect that [the industry cannot stand this enhanced burden.

At a special meeting today, the Indian Tea Association resolved to call a public meeting at the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to protest against tea proposed increase in British Tea Import Duties early next week being the time fixed.

THE CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS.

RIFLE CLEANING BY VOLUNTEERS A NECESSITY.

In addressing the 1st Battalion Calcutta Volunteers here to-day, General Hill dwelt on the necessity of Volunteers cleaning their own rifles as a preliminary to re-armament.

THE CALCUTTA PAPER CHASES.

At a meeting of the subscribers to the Calcutta Paperchases to-day, it was decided to make eleven and thirteen stone the minimum weights for the Paperchase Cup and to confine the competition to men.

The minimum weight for the Pony Cup was placed at eleven stones and no weight for inches or class allowances.

THE CALCUTTA LAWN TENNIS TROPHY.

The Calcutta Cricket Club have decided to replace the Lawn Tennis Championship trophy carried off last year permanently by Captain Fleming by a new cup to be held only from year to year, the winner and runner up each to receive a smaller trophy.

DEPARTURE OF NAVAL RELIEFS.

H. M. S. Ipbigenia, Captain S. de Horsey will sail to-day for Portsmouth with the ex-crew of the Indian Defence ships. There are three officers and 200 time expired men, and also 16 men from H. M. S. Highflyer, 28 men from H. M. S. Assaye and 156 men from Turretships Magdala and Abyssinia and Torpedo catcher Flassy. The names of the officers are Lieut. G. B. W. Petre, and Assist. Paymaster R. A. F. Hughes of Magdala, and Boatswain George Taylor, of H. M. S. Lapwing. The Ipbigenia is expected to reach Portsmouth on the 15th February.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A COMMISSIONER.

ACCUSED PLEADS GUILTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 14.

Percy Ross pleaded guilty at the Sessions to-day to the charge of misappropriating Rs. 49,759, Government money, while Commissioner of the Sunderbands and threw himself on the mercy of the court.

He was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mrs. Ross, who was in the court when the sentence was passed on the prisoner, was much affected.

The plea made on behalf of Percy Ross by his counsel Mr. Allen, at the Sessions Court to-day, was to the effect that the prisoner was placed for over nine years without supervision or proper inspection in sole charge of an area in the Sunderbunds, nearly as large as Ireland, where he collected and had entirely in his own hands revenue of close on a lakh of rupees annually. His health shattered by malaria and his pay, a miserable pittance, ranging from Rs. 250 to Rs. 535 monthly, which was totally inadequate to support himself and his wife and large family in this unhealthy locality; and farther that his defalcations would not have been brought to notice, but for his own voluntary confession made, he had after all efforts to sell his property to replace what misappropriated had failed.

It was under these circumstances that the light sentence of eighteen months' imprisonment was passed by the Court as already reported.

LAND REVENUE INDEBTEDNESS.

It is believed that the resolution on land revenue and agricultural indebtedness foreshadowed by Lord Curzon in his Mandalay speech, will shortly be issued.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant Storr, 4th Sikhs, becomes A.-D.-C. to the Commander-in-Chief.

Captain Northcott, 1st Norfolk Regiment, will be seconded for appointment as Adjutant at the Deolali Depot.

Captain Baker-Carr, A. D. C. officiates as Military Secretary to the Viceroy during the absence of Colonel Baring on leave.

Colonel Fenn, Surgeon to the Viceroy, probably proceeds home on leave in spring. Major-General Meiced succeeds permanently to Meerut Command vice Blood.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL F. VENTRIS, Commanding Bombay District, accompanied by Major F. A. Hoghton, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, returned to Bombay from Bhuj yesterday, from inspection duty, in the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dumra. A salute of nine guns was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce his arrival.

It is notified for information that the Transport "Assaye" will call at Aden on the 11th February, on her next homeward voyage, to exchange one Company of Garrison Artillery.

It is notified for information that No. 11 Company Western Division, R. G. A., will arrive at Bombay from Rangoon on the 27th January, in the Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, and will be attached to Colaba Depot, pending embarkation in the Assaye for Aden.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS JAN. 14.—Dickie, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal, R. E., on lough from Meerut.

Yate, Lieutenant-Colone, Bengal, 4th B. L., on leave from Loralai.

Hammond, Lieutenant, Bombay, R. E., on leave from Mauritius.

Fry Major, Bombay, 4th Bombay Rifles, on leave from Mhow.

THE COLLECTION OF LAND REVENUE.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S ORDERS.

DISTRAINTS ON PROPERTY.

A RESOLUTION of the Bombay Government states that the following general orders are issued for the guidance of Collectors and other officers concerned:—

It should be clearly intimated to taluka authorities as well as to all village officers that in each and every case before making any distraint an express order must be obtained from the Mamlatdar, Mahalkari or other officer, duly empowered under Section 154 of the Land Revenue Code, and that any violation of this rule by the village officers will meet with severe punishment. When asking for orders in such cases the village officers should state the amount of arrears due, the approximate outturn of the defaulter's crop, the extent of his general means and the reasons for supposing him to be contumacious. In proposing the attachment of cattle the area of the holding and the number of cattle that will remain should be noted.

It is of extreme importance that the record of coercive process of every kind should be complete and trustworthy, and the Governor in Council is pleased therefore to direct that a separate register should be kept in every village of all distraints made by the village officers with a note of the orders authorizing the same. An abstract of the entries in this register should be forwarded annually to the taluka to form the basis of Jamabandi Form No. 9. The village register of coercive processes and the taluka returns should be most carefully examined by Assistant and Deputy Collectors and compared with the files of the various cases with the object of securing that all cases of distraint are brought on record and no distraints are made without full legal authority. The Commissioner, N. D., should be requested to prepare, in consultation with the other Commissioners, and submit to Government a form of the register to be kept under these orders.

The Governor in Council is also pleased to direct that the attachment of such articles as cots, children's cradles, household utensils, grinding-stones and the like should not be permitted in future except with the sanction of the Sub-divisional Officer, which should be given only when a special reason, such as the removal of more valuable property, is shown.

DIVERSIONS AT DARGAI.

FROM BRICKBATS TO BULLETS.

I QUITE forgot in my last letter to mention a little excitement which we at Dargai had the other day, says a correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette." Whether it was due to the local elections, or what, any way an argument began between two of the maliks of the village near. The argument waxed hot and the sight of the M. W. D. bricks, lying stored to build the new fort "convanyent" was too good a chance to be missed. These weighty arguments however were apparently not enough to clinch the matter, so Sniders were requisitioned and some very pretty skirmishing took place across the plain near the railway station. The bullets began to fly somewhat wide and some were even picked up in the Fort Bazaar. After about two hours, the excitement quieted down or possibly the ammunition was exhausted. I hear that the station babu, who surveyed the scene from underneath his charpoy, has put in a claim for extra pay and the frontier medal as "having exposed valuable life to brutal and murderous assault by damnable Pathans.

ARRIVAL OF H.M.S. HIGHFLYER.

His Majesty's Flagship Highflyer, under the command of Captain Frederick E. E. Brock, R. N., arrived in Bombay yesterday, from Trincomalee, having left that port on January 9th with H. E. Rear Admiral D. H. Bosanquet on board. The Admiral, accompanied by his Flag Lieutenant and Private Secretary, landed privately at the Apollo Bunder at 11 a.m., and proceeded to the Admiralty House, Marine Lines. The Highflyer will remain in Bombay till April.

THE FANCY BALL CASE.

A DREAM.

YESTERDAY, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Waitebabit, Mr. Longfees moved for an interim injunction and rule in the case of Gadabout vs. Highlife. Mr. Longfees appeared for Mrs. Gadabout and the application was for an interim injunction restraining Mrs. Highlife from appearing at to-night's Fancy Ball as the "Dangerous Woman."

The learned counsel said that both he and his learned friend Mr. Lookwise, who appeared for the defendant, were anxious to bring this matter on. His Lordship would see that if he granted the interim injunction, Mrs. Highlife would still have more than 36 hours to obtain another costume, which though sufficient time was by no means too long. On the other hand, if his Lordship refused the rule, the same remark applied to his client who would never consent to appear at the Ball in a costume similar to the defendant's. His Lordship was doubtless aware that the costumiers were very busy as many people had only given their orders at the last moment. He therefore asked his Lordship to take this motion as an urgent matter.

His Lordship said that he had intended not to hear the application as he was particularly anxious to get on with the case of Eduljee vs. The Municipality, in which the evidence for the plaintiff had already occupied some years, but as he now despaired of finishing that case during his tenure of the bench, he would grant the application. He might inform counsel that he had read the affidavits in the case and that he thought the case came under Rule 196, and he would therefore order the attendance of the persons who had made affidavits, for cross-examination.

Mr. Longfees said that there would be no difficulty, as they were all in Court along with the greater part of fashionable Bombay.

Mr. Lookwise said that he hoped the witnesses would leave Court at once.

His Lordship ordered all witnesses out of Court.

Mr. Longfees asked whether he understood his Lordship to say that the affidavits in the case were not to be read. His Lordship said that he was already acquainted with their contents. Mr. Longfees hoped that his Lordship would allow them to be read. He said that his client's affidavits showed what sort of a woman the defendant was and that if they were not read, the public might still remain under the delusion that the defendant was a lady.

His Lordship: You can cross-examine her.

Mr. Longfees: Your Lordship knows how difficult it is to get anything out of a woman.

His Lordship denied that he knew anything of the sort, but said that he would permit the affidavits to be read.

It is impossible to give here more than a mere synopsis of the affidavits which made up a brief of over 100 pages.

The affidavit of the plaintiff amongst other things stated:—My name is Martha Gadabout. I am married. My husband is in China. Some months ago, hearing that there was to be a Fancy Ball, I ordered an extremely expensive dress from Nathan's. The dress was quite a novelty and no such dress had ever been seen at a Fancy Ball. At that time I was on friendly terms with the defendant and told her about the dress I had ordered. The dress duly arrived a month ago and I then showed it to the defendant. I am informed that the defendant has ordered a precisely similar dress for herself and that she proposes to wear it at the Fancy Ball. I therefore say that unless she be restrained from doing so, I shall suffer great loss of prestige and my dress will be utterly depreciated in value.

The affidavit of the defendant amongst other things stated:—My name is Lucy Highlife. My husband is a broker. I belong to the best set in Bombay. I deny that I was ever on friendly terms with the plaintiff. She is not in my set, nor likely to be so. I say that the suggestion that I have copied her dress is absolutely false, and made with a view of lowering me in the opinion of my friends. I say that my dress is quite different and in every way superior to hers. I am informed and believe that she has not received an invitation to the Fancy Ball and I therefore say that this application should be dismissed with cost.

The affidavit of Adolphus Crasher, of the 90th Hussars, now on language leave in Bombay:—I know the plaintiff and defendant. I met them at a Yachting party given by one of my examiners. I say that the plaintiff moves in a better circle than the defendant and that she would be much dannified were she and the defendant to appear in similar dresses. I discussed the plaintiff's dress with her 3 months ago. I had private information that there was to be a Fancy Ball.

The affidavit of Lancelot Smith of the 101st Dragoons, now on language leave:—I know the parties. I know Adolphus Crasher. The 90th Hussars are not a first-class regiment. We were both pilled at the last examination. In my opinion the defendant knows a better lot of people than the plaintiff. I say that I have seen the defendant's dress and am certain that the plaintiff never had one in the least like it. I say that, even if she had, none would ever recognise the resemblance on her figure.

His Lordship said that he was of opinion that it was not necessary to read the rest of the affidavits. They did not seem to him to throw any further light on the matter.

The plaintiff was called and cross-examined by Mr. Lookwise:—

"My present is my second husband."

"My first husband is still alive."

His Lordship, interposing, said that he could not see the relevancy of these questions.

"It is not true that my husband has forbidden me to go boating with Adolphus Crasher."

"Certainly not! Mr. Crasher is a gentleman."

"When I say in my affidavit that I ordered an extremely expensive dress from Nathan's, it is true."

"I won't answer the question."

Mr. Lookwise appealed to his Lordship, who said that it would be enough if witness said whether her husband paid for the dress or not.

"No! the dress is still unpaid for."

"I call my dress a 'Dangerous Woman.'"

"I wear a steel dagger in my hair. The bodice is made of red satin and the skirt of black. I have a couple of miniature revolvers instead of shoulder bands and I have a red rope round my waist."

"It is absolutely false. The skirt nearly reaches my ankles."

"Yes, of course."

His Lordship was understood to remark that a neat pair of ankles were dangerous enough weapons in themselves.

"No! I have not seen the defendant's dress."

"I know it is the same as mine because my ayah told me."

"It is not true. I have got an invitation to the dance."

"I do not see why I should answer the question." His Lordship.—"I am afraid you must."

"Well, I got it yesterday morning."

Re-examined by Mr. Longfees:—

"Many other quite nice people have only recently got invitations."

Adolphus Crasher cross-examined by Mr. Lookwise:—

"Yes! I consider myself grown-up."

"I am twenty-two."

"This is my third shot at the language exam."

"I expect to get through: everybody does the third time."

"My regiment has been criticised in Verasity."

"No! I was never a great friend of the defendant's."

"No! I cut her. She did not cut me. She would like to know me now."

Mr. Lookwise appealed to his Lordship to protect him. His Lordship said witness must not be rude to counsel but must answer the questions.

"Yes! I was fined something for assaulting a gharriwala"

Re-examined by Mr. Longfees:—

"Yes! I am nephew of the Earl of Snapdragon."

The defendant was then called and cross-examined by Mr. Longfees:—

"It is not true I was blackballed for——" (the name had been handed to his Lordship on a piece of paper.)

"It is true that I am not a member. I don't want to be."

"I still say that I belong to the best set."

"Yes, I believe the plaintiff is a member."

"No, I was never on friendly terms with the plaintiff."

"I may have addressed her as Martha."

"Yes! I did stay with her for the Poona races."

"No! I do not consider that constituted friendly terms."

"My dress is quite different. I call myself Circe. My bodice is black and my skirt scarlet. I have miniature torpedoes as shoulder-bands."

"I say that nobody would see any resemblance between us. I am a much better-looking woman than she is."

Mr. Longfees—"His Lordship can judge of that" (laughter).

"I got my invitation a week ago."

"It is not true that my husband has made any complaint with regard to my acquaintance with Lancelot Smith and I think it very mean of you to say so."

"Yes, I sometimes go driving with him."

"I believe he does call me Lucy. He is my second cousin."

Re-examined by Mr. Lookwise:—

"I am president of the Hindu Charwoman's League."

"I am not on friendly terms with the plaintiff, because I do not approve of her conduct with Mr. Crasher."

"My dress cost £50 and I paid for it out of my allowance."

Lancelot Smith cross-examined by Mr. Longfees:—

"I belong to the 101st."

"I should think not. My Regiment doesn't know the 90th. We are heavies."

"I have not passed any language exams."

"It is absolutely untrue that I was posted at Poona."

"Yes! I do owe a little money."

"I did once know the plaintiff slightly."

"That was before I knew the defendant. In my opinion the defendant is a much better looking woman than the plaintiff."

"I don't know whether I am known as 'The Noodle' in my regiment."

"I wont swear I am not."

"No. I am not better known in bar-rooms than in drawing rooms."

Re-examined by Mr. Lookwise:—

"I am first cousin to the Duke of Sheffield."

Mr. Longfees said that, having heard the evidence and the affidavits, his Lordship must grant the injunction. It was quite clear that the defendant had taken advantage of her friendship with the plaintiff to copy her dress. It was quite clear that the dresses were practically alike. It was clear that the defendant was one of those women upon whose word no reliance could be placed.

Mr. Lookwise, in reply, said he had never heard a more frivolous application. This was an attempt to prevent the defendant wearing a dress she was absolutely entitled to wear. It was actuated by petty spite. The plaintiff was right in calling herself a dangerous woman.

His Lordship said that he felt himself in a difficulty and must reserve judgment. He proposed to decide the rule in the Monsoon. In the meantime he had come to the conclusion that the proper order to make was to restrain both parties from going to dances till Judgment.

The two ladies were removed fainting from Court.

THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL.

PROGRAMME.

1. Selection.....H. E. the Governor's Band.
2. Song.....Madam Durau.
3. Violin Solo.....Miss Hiskens.
4. Song.....Mr. Edgar Faulkner.
5. Piano Solo.....Miss Muir-Mackenzie.
6. Vocal Trio.....Miss Proctor, Mesdames Duran and Macbeth, accompanied by Mrs. Stanley Smith.
7. Piccolo Solo.....
8. Song.....
9. Violin Solo.....Miss F. Muir-Mackenzie.
10. Song.....Mr. J. A. D. McBain.
11. Selection.....H. E. The Governor's Band.

The concert given yesterday afternoon in the Town Hall in aid of the funds of the Indo-British Institution was thoroughly successful in every way, and the promoters have every reason to congratulate themselves on the manner in which the event passed off. A large company assembled, and the programme, as will be seen, was of a capitally varied description. A thoroughly enjoyable musical hour was therefore spent by those who had the privilege of attending. The programme opened with Bizet's lengthy, but at the same time harmonious orchestral selection: "Les Pecheurs des Perles;" rendered by H. E. the Governor's Band. The piece was executed in a thoroughly artistic fashion. The opening minor passage was an exquisitte performance, but the selection as a whole reflected the greatest credit on the performers. The orchestral parts were especially well taken, and the soloes also were executed with great ability. Madame Duran, who came next with Lotti's sweet little composition "Pur Dicesti" was in excellent voice. Her singing abounded with subtle grace and the technique of her singing was faultless. Some of her phrases were echo-like in their lingering resonance. Her effort was rewarded with loud applause, but the length of the programme forbade an encore. Miss Hichen's contribution Charles Duncla's violin solo "Reverie" was also warmly appreciated. She played with grace and ability. The harmony of her double-stopping was perfect. Mr. Edgar Faulkner who contributed Handel's "Lascia Ch'io Pianga" also sung with infinite grace. The pleading and doleful plaint of the recit he sang with admirable restraint and his rendering of the air was replete with melody. He also was warmly applauded. Miss Muir-Mackenzie's contribution was an exceedingly artistic performance. If it had any fault at all, it was its shortness. Perhaps, however, the feature of the entertainment was Tschaikowsky's trio "Nature and Love," in which Miss Procter, Mesdames Duran and Macbeth collaborated to great effect. The singing of all three artistes was exceedingly tasteful, and full of dramatic force, and the piece was rewarded with an outburst of delighted applause. Mrs. Stanley Smith presided at the piano and the success of the selection was in no little way due to her interpretation of a piano score fraught with many technical difficulties. The Piccolo Solo "L'oiseau du Bois" was contributed by a soloist of H. E. the Governor's band, and it was rendered in a brilliant and effective manner. Miss Procter readered Arditi "Il Bacio" in a sweetly pretty manner, and her singing was received with quite a storm of applause. Miss F. Muir-Mackenzie proved herself a brilliant executante in Ries' Violin Solo "Romance in F." and her effort was much enjoyed. The concluding vocal contribution was Bevan's "Flight of Ages," sung by Mr. J. A. D. McBain. The programme was brought to a close by a capitally rendered selection "Aire Ballet," by H. E. the Governor's Band. The entertainment could not possibly have been more successful from a musical point of view, and considering the magnitude of the audience, its financial success must have been assured also.

SERIOUS DACOITY AT POONA.

IT is reported that a few nights ago several Brahmins, who had taken up their quarters outside Poona City, near Parbatti Hill, were set upon by a gang of dacoits, who severely maltreated them and made off with their valuables. On the following morning the injured persons were taken to the Sassoon Hospital for treatment. The police are making inquiries.

THE 28TH BOMBAY PIONEERS.

THIS regiment, which has been engaged in the construction of the Kohat-Khuram Thal Railway, has suffered severely from sickness. From private intelligence received in Poona, a local paper learns that about 200 men are more or less ill, most of them being down with a malarial fever common in those parts. Ten men have died and the regiment, which many expected would return to Poona, is to relieve the 7th Bombay Pioneers at Quetta at the end of March next, the latter regiment going to Poona in its place.

THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF HARBOUR AND LIGHT-HOUSES.

THE Trustees of the Port of Bombay, with a large number of guests, including His Excellency the Governor, went out yesterday on their annual inspection of the harbour and light-houses. It may be mentioned that the revenue of the Trust for the current year up to date, as compared with the receipts up to the same date last year, shows an increase of about Rs. 1,70,000, which has been due in part to the revival in the export trade, as compared with the previous official year 1900-1901. Among the more important works which the Trustees are now carrying out, are the completion of double stories to the sheds in the Victoria Dock and the erection of a large three-storeyed shed in the same Dock. They are also constructing an additional magazine at Sion for the storage of gunpowder and fire-works. They have entered into a contract with a French firm for the construction of a new powerful light for the Kennery light-house; and it is expected that the new light will be shipped to India in the course of a couple of months. The Trustees have during the year entered into negotiations with the Standard Oil Company of New York to lease a large area of land on the estate at Mody Bay for the purposes of a Bulk Oil Installation. The plans and specifications have been approved, and it is expected that the work will soon be taken in hand. This will make the third Bulk Oil Installation in Bombay; the first being that of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., and the second that of Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co. With regard to the Port Trust Railway from Sion to the Mint, it may be mentioned that the matter is still in the hands of the G. I. P. Railway for the preparation of the necessary detailed estimates.

Yesterday at noon the Trustees and their guests assembled at the Ballard Pier and the steamer Fairy Queen and the P. and O. launch Guicowar had been utilised for the purposes of the cruise round the harbour and light-houses. His Excellency the Governor, who was among the guests, arrived at the pier at the appointed time, and was received at the entrance by the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, the chairman, and members of the Trust, and was escorted to the bunder head, where the steamer was kept in readiness. At 12-15 p.m. the Fairy Queen steamed out of the harbour and went direct to Kennery, which was reached at 1-30 p.m. and where the guests had luncheon, a halt of a couple of hours being made at the Island. The Trustees and their guests returned to Bombay, landing at the Apollo Bunder at 6 o'clock. During the cruise, the chairman of the Trust, Mr. H. E. Hart, the Secretary, and Mr. John Tyers, the Assistant Secretary, were indefatigable in attending to the comfort and convenience of the guests. The following is a list of acceptances:—

H. E. the Governor, the Hon. Sir Charles Ollivant, the Hon. Mr. Monteath, Captain G. D. Audrews, Messrs. O. T. Barrow, J. Begbie, W. M. Bell, J. C. Bandlen, Commander Black, Mons. Boeye, Consul for Belgium, Mr. A. Bucel, Signor C. Boggiano, Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Boyd, Mons. Cochelet, Messrs. H. Chalmers, E. Comber, P. W. Cresswell, C. A. R. Crommelin, the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, Sassoon J. David, J. M. Dick, J. Douglas, J. H. DuBoulay, E. H. Elsworthy, J. Fairclough, W. J. Fee, Fehlitschka, Herr Helwick, Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes, A. C. W. Fosbery, L. G. Fraser, H. R. Greaves, J. R. Greaves, William Greaves, H. E. Hart, Captain Hardcastle, Mr. D. W. Herbert, Commander G. S. Hewett, Major J. G. Hojel, Captain Hopkins, Messrs. W. C. Hughes, F. F. Hutchinson, G. R. Johnston, H. V. R. Kemball, T. Kassomoto, Messrs. W. Lang, H. S. Lawrence, W. Lewellyn, Mons. Louis Pierre Vossion, French Consul, Messrs. J. B. Macfadyen, F. C. Moeral, R. Maat, W. Moir, J. Morris, the Hon. Mr. S. M. Moses, Messrs. J. Muirhead, J. Murdoch, Captain Money Shewan, R. E., Colonel H. D. Olivier, R. E., Mr. F. N. Paton, Count Pfeil, Messrs. F. S. Piper, Geo. C. Pilnston, G. Prior de Saone, A. Penton, H. C. Quin, F. C. Radcliffe, F. A. Reddie, G. R. Reynolds, Colonel W. H. Riddell, Messrs. F. Ritchie, C. Ruinat, Captain Raffin, Messrs. J. E. Sassoon, S. E. Sassoon, T. Sharpies, W. N. Shilstone, E. M. Slater, Captain Sloane-Stanley, Messrs. C. B. Sovereign-Coo, J. Straudes, T. J. Strangman, J. Silven, E. Soarp, Hon. Mr. J. Tate, Mr. Tolnson, Commander Fillard, Dr. J. A. Turner, Messrs. J. Tyers, J. Walsh, J. W. Watson, H. W. Williams, W. H. White; Messrs. Dhunjeebhoy Bomanjee, Dadiba Merwanjee Dalal, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., Messrs. H. C. Coorlawalla, J. N. Tata, J. B. Murzban, Jehangir Bomanje Petit, Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Messrs. Kalkhosro Manockjee K. N. Kabrajee, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C. I. E., Messrs. N. A. F. Moos, and Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia; Messrs. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Aga Mirza Mahomed H. A. H. Shirazee, A. Hoosein, Fazulbhoy Visram, C. I. E., Hajee Isaf Mahomed Sulleman, Mr. Hussey Bey, Consul for Turkey, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Messrs. Mirza Abbas A. Baig, Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, and Rahimtula Kaairaz; Messrs. Chubildas Lulloobhoy, Dharamsey Morarjee Goculdas, Goculdas Narayanjee, Govendbandas Goculdas Tejpal, Kalidas Mulchand, Jaithabhai Waljee, Lakhmidas Bhimjee Rowjee, Lukhumsey Nappoo, Munmohandas Rowjee, Mathuradas Gordhandas, Muljee Haridas, Narondas Parmanand, Naronjee Dwarkadas, Ranchordas Thackersey, Ranchordas Tribhovandas, Raojee Naronjee, Raojee V. J. Sankersett, Dr. Shivdas Parmanandas, Messrs. Tribhovandas M. Nathubhoy, Tribhovandas, Vurjivandas Madhowdas, Vithaldas Damodardas Thackersey, and Vijbhucandas Atmaram.

THE NEW NOVELY THEATRE.

MEETING OF SUPPORTERS.

A MEETING of some of the friends of Mr. K. M. Ballliwalla, the proprietor of the Novelty Theatre was held on Monday evening in reference to his project to erect in Bombay a theatre on the site recently granted to him by the Board of City Improvement Trust. The meeting was presided over by Sir Jamsetji Jejibhoy, Bart. and there were present Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, S. D. Khote, A. F. Unwalla, A. M. Madon, Fazulbhoy Visram, Harkissondas Narotumdas, K. N. Kabraji, S. C. Dhondi, Dhunjibhoy J. Dhondi, Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy and several other representative citizens.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji proposed that, in view of the services rendered to the public of Bombay, by Mr. K. M. Balliwalla, the proprietor of the Victoria Theatrical Company, for several years past, the project of building, the New Novelty Theatre, undertaken by him, deserves public support. Mr. Kabraji, in moving the proposition, expressed his pride and gratification, as the first founder of the Victoria Theatrical Company, at the near prospect of supplying the Company with a new Theatre of their own.

Mr. Harkissondas Narotumdas, in a few well-chosen words, seconded the above proposition and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. K. M. Shroff then moved the appointment of an committee of about 40 representative citizens to assist Mr. Balliwala in obtaining the patronage of respectable ladies and gentlemen in order to arrange for benefit nights and to take the necessary steps to secure and carry out the objects of the last resolution. The committee was empowered to add to their number and to appoint sub-committees.

This proposition was seconded by Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C. I. E., and supported by Mr. Sundernath Khote and Dr. Popat Purbhuram. The following gentlemen were nominated as secretaries to the Theatre Committee:—Messrs. S. C. Dhondi, K. M. Shroff, A. F. Unwalla, and Ardeshir Merwanji Madon. Mr. D. R. Chichgur moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, and after it was carried with acclamation the meeting dispersed.

THE ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE QUARTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Walking on the Wodehouse Bridge road I saw heaps of mud and stones in front of the Elphinstone College Quarters. On enquiry I found that the City Improvement Trust have leased these plots and several buildings are under construction. These buildings when ready will deprive the students of the Quarters of all the advantages of light and air if they do not fill the Quarters with smoke and foul-gases from out-houses and urinals. Will not the College authorities see to the matter? Will not the Director of Public Instruction look after the interests of the Students? Cannot Government be moved on behalf of the Students? Do the City Improvement Trust mean to bring about good in such way? Students from outside come and stay in these Quarters at great cost only for the sake of their special advantages. Will it not look ridiculous to see the Quarters of the Presidency College surrounded on all sides by buildings? The City Improvement Trust have done great injustice to the students of the Elphinstone College and if they can still mend matters they will confer a lasting boon upon the students.—Yours, etc.,

SYMPATHY.

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

CHRISTMAS PERFORMANCES.

THE MUSICAL YEAR.

MRS. BEERBOHM FREE OPTIMISTIC.

LONDON, DEC 27.

THEATRICAL London is awakening from its slumbers at the coming of the holidays—not, it is true, with the suddenness of the Sleeping Princess and her companions in Tennyson's enchanted Palace—but still with a certain briskness which has long been missing in these establishments. The new Christmas pieces, one or two of which come forth a little in advance of Boxing night, mark the close of an unusually barren interval in the theatrical calendar, not a single new play of any importance having come forth since the "Last of the Dandies" at Her Majesty's, and Mr. Esmond's short-lived venture, "The Sentimentalist," both of which were produced in the closing days of last October. Now, however, the atmosphere of theatre-land is full of rumours of new pieces coming, not to speak of those few houses that have taken time by the forelock as already noticed. It is understood that this is to be at the theatres "the children's year." Fancy, refinement, and humour well within the range of young people's sympathies are the objects at which the librettists are said to have aimed, and already these promises have in some degree been fulfilled. Truth to tell, the children have not always been treated fairly in this regard. The grown-up folk who profess to delight in "taking them to the play" at Christmas have been too apt to encroach upon the juvenile domain. No doubt that has been mainly the fault of the librettists who, perhaps on the principle that he who pays the piper has a right to command the tune, have plentifully embroidered their dialogue with "topical allusions," political and otherwise, all which is caviare to the youthful spectators. If these foreshadowings are fulfilled, the Boxing Night audience at Drury Lane—as well as the favoured friends who have been invited by Mr. Arthur Collins and his collaborator, Mr. Hickory Wood, to the private final rehearsal of "Blue Beard" to-morrow afternoon will witness the performance of one of the merriest, as well as one of the most gorgeous and picturesque, of all the long line of these Christmas annuals. It has already become known that in consideration for youthful nerves the authors have toned down somewhat the horrors of the secret closet. M. Maeterlinck, in his recently-published play on the same old theme has taken even more daring liberties with the denouement. The mere selection, indeed, of Mr. Herbert Campbell, who is habitually "a blithe and companionable" person for the part of the wicked hero, is a guarantee that his misdeeds will receive a mitigating touch; nor, we take it, does anybody desire to deprive this popular performer or his popular associate, Mr. Dan Leno, who will represent the gentle Sister Anne, of their fair licence in the way of harmless drolleries. It will not have escaped attention that whereas of old it was for some unknown reason forbidden to divide pantomimes, "Blue Beard" will be played in three parts and no fewer than twelve scenes, among which the real water scene in the Land of Farns, the scene of "The Magic Fane," and the Fairies' Gift to Fatima of Falling Stars, are understood to be the special features of this great feast of scenic illusion.

It is customary to say that since Covent Garden gave up its once formidable rivalry and devoted its vast interior to fancy dress balls the domain of pantomime in town has dwindled down to one house; but since the harlequinade has been reduced to a couple of hurried scrambles enacted while most of the audience are putting on great coats and warm gloves, there is really no essential difference between this and any other form of entertainment of a spectacular and fanciful kind. Equally entitled at least to come under the denomination of children's pieces is that delightful "Blue Bell in Fairyland," with Mr. Slaughter's tuneful music, in which Mr. Seymour Hicks and Miss Ellaline Terriss will be seen twice daily at the Vaudeville throughout the holidays; also Messrs. Blow and Herz's fanciful play, "The Swineherd and the Princess," so artistically mounted at the Royalty, which engages the services of Miss Decima More, Mr. Herz, and Miss Phyllis Broughton, and will be given twice daily. In the same category is Messrs. Parry and Calvert's version of that merry children's book "Katawampus," which is to come forth to-day at the Prince of Wales's, where it will be given every afternoon save Saturdays. Albeit this piece officially claims to be a unique entertainment for Christmas by virtue of the fact that it appeals both "to children and grown-ups." The cast will include Mr. Courtice Pounds, Mr. Luigi Lablache, Miss Jessie Moore, and other popular names. In the evening the Prince of Wales's stage will be occupied, as heretofore, by Miss Marie Tempest in "Becky Sharp." At the Garrick matinees those popular pieces, "The Man That Stole the Castle" and "Shook Headed Peter," will need no introduction to holiday playgoers, the Garrick bill being this Christmas identical with that of last year. Here, however, we may note, at the request of Mr. Leon M. Lion, that in calling this "Mr. Tom Gallons play" we overlooked the fact that Mr. Leon was Mr. Gallon's collaborator in the work of adaptation. To these examples will have to be added Mr. George Grossmith, Juniors' version of "Gulliver's Travels" which is to be given for the first time at the Avenue this evening, with music by Mr. Augustus Barratt. Matinees of this piece will also be given, commencing to-morrow.

Elsewhere the theatres in town produce no novelty, though several houses are looking forward to important changes of bill in the future more or less near. The Christmas novelties, strictly so called, are, in brief, all children's pieces—not forgetting the suburban pantomimes. At the Haymarket, where the unfortunate illness of that admirable actress, Miss Winifred Emery, has somewhat deranged the managerial plans, "The Second in Command"—one of the few conspicuous successes of the year now drawing to a close—will hold its ground for the present, but will give way on

Heel of Achilles," is ready for production. "Kitty Grey," at the Apollo, which has just reached its hundredth night, will also retain its place, with Miss Edna May and Miss Ada Reeve in leading parts. At the Criterion which is temporarily closed the re-appearance of Mr. John Hare and his company in "A Pair of Spectacles" is postponed till the early days of January. It will be preceded by a one-act play by Mr. L. N. Parker, entitled "The Sequel" in which Miss Alma Murray will appear.

Once more a number of West End houses find themselves temporarily closed at this busy season. The Criterion we have already noted. The Court and the Great Queen-street Theatres have shut their doors, and make no sign. The Century is in the same position; but the play-going world has rejoiced to hear that it will resume its long-familiar name of the Adelphi, together with its romantic traditions, early in February next, when it is proposed to produce at this house Mr. Augustus Thomas's Arizona, a melo-drama which has enjoyed some success in America. Daly's, where the prodigeous run of San Toy has just ended will not reopen till about the middle of January when a play will be produced of the same class to be called—if second thoughts do not forbid—The Country Girl. The Duke of York's is also resting, but "The Twin Sister" adapted from the play of Ludwig Fulda by Mr. L. N. Parker, is to come forth here on New Year's Day. The closing of Wyndham's is only temporary. Meanwhile, preparations are making for the production on Boxing Day of Little Lord Fauntleroy which innocent and touching play ought to prove very attractive for those matinee audiences for whom it is designed. To this unusually long list of closed houses is to be added the Imperial, which Mrs. Langtry proposes to reopen not earlier than a fortnight after Christmas, when she intends to produce here a new play by Mr. Paul Kestner, the American dramatist. This is the play with Mdlle. Marcs, the famous French actress for its heroine, of which we have lately given some particulars.

Mrs. Beerbohm Tree was starring at the Hotel Cecil the other evening. She was Chairman—or should it be Chairwoman?—at the ladies' Christmas dinner in connection with the Playgoers' Club, and she had the enormous responsibility of presiding over 530 ladies and gentlemen, to say nothing of waiters and the band. She did not, however, worry, and when a few hundred menu cards were brought to her to sign with the stylographic pen providentially possessed by one of her neighbours, she did not grieve. On the contrary, when somebody offered her consolation, she rejected it, saying, "Oh! I don't mind. I like it." Her vassals included Mr. L. E. Hatfield (President of the Club), Mr. Wills Sparks (Vice President), Mr. F. S. Hess (Hon. Treasurer), Mr. H. Bennett (Hon. Secretary), Mr. W. L. Abingdon, Miss Madge Lessing, Miss Agnes Miller, Miss Louie Freear, Miss Nettie Carpenter, Mr. Harrison Brockbank, Miss Florence Collingbourne, Miss Evie Green, Miss Audrey Ford, Mr. Robb Harwood, Mr. Fred Wright, jun., Mr. Ian Colquhoun, and Mr. J. T. Grein. Mrs. Tree's first speech was brief, but successful. She said: Ladies and gentlemen, I have just had a telegram from my husband. He wishes you all a merry Christmas and a happy New Year, and he says you may smoke. Proposing the toast of "The ladies' the President" on behalf of the Club, presented a silver tray to the Chairman—or Chairwoman. Mrs. Tree, responding to the toast, after returning thanks for the gift, said that though she was innately a lover of abject flattery, she felt it her duty to deprecate it as far as she was personally concerned. But, for the rest of the ladies, she would say that, take them for all in all, she believed they were a delightful set, monopolising all the beauty and most of the virtues of the human race. (Laughter.) Of course, she did not allude to the crowd of young ladies in sailor hats, who had brought discredit on the British Navy and trampled underfoot the best bonnets of the highest conviction of more thoughtful women. (Laughter.) This was her first experience of the Playgoers' Club. She was, so to speak, actually in the cave of the wild beasts, and to her surprise she found it was one of the most agreeable places in the world. As for the British drama, she had no opinion to offer. She could only speak as one who rejoiced in her work, one who was proud of the past, glad of the present, hoped everything from the future, and

Hears at night a sentinel
That moves about from place to place,
And whispers through the world of space
In the deep night that all is well. (Cheers.)

The musical year which is now passing away has been a good deal more busy, and from a financial point of view it has, as we understand, been a great deal more profitable than might have been expected during a period of depression and national mourning. That it has not been very productive of important new works or new artists is certainly not the fault of managers, who have exploited almost everything and everybody available. Mr. Robert Newman, who has directed something like 200 concerts of various sorts this year, has given Mr. Henry Wood practically carte blanche for the discovery of novelties, and has had some successes, but among the numerous works, Russian, German, Italian, French, Scandinavian, and American, which have been heard at the Queen's Hall and elsewhere, the majority have scarcely been worth the copyist's bill. For the opera the world has been ransacked without avail to find a great tenor. It is much the same in other branches of the musical art. Mediority and even talent are abundant, but genius is coy, and the place "on top" is vacant. It is, however, only fair to say that the standard by which men and thing are judged has greatly improved within the past ten years' that executants now attract only passing notice who in the last generation would have been deemed "stars"; that manipulative talent in pianists and violinists is taken for granted, and is even looked down upon as one of the arts of the mere virtuoso; while, as an eminent British musician has half-humorously complained, "We are all masters of orchestration now," skill in scoring, once so highly prized is so common that it is held in small account. It is, however, a matter for satisfaction that our British musicians have enjoyed quite their full share of the successes of the year, especially Dr. Elgar, whose advance has been so rapid.

Opera, so far as new compositions are concerned, and choral concerts appear to be under a cloud in London. "Le Roi d'Ys" and "Much Ado about Nothing" were the sole productions at Covent Garden, while Sullivan's last effort, "The Emerald Isle" (finished by Mr. Garman), was the only other operatic production of any importance. As to oratorio, once so popular at Exeter Hall, it is now deemed unprofitable in Central London, owing, it is said, to the expenses of the band and vocal soloists, and the demands of the choir for free sets for chaperones and cheap tickets for friends. At the Festivals the chief choral productions of the year were Sir F. Bridge's "Forging of the Anchor," Messrs. Lawes and Elgar's "Emmus," Dr. Wood's "Dirge of Two Veterans," and Mr. Taylor's "Blind Girl of Castel Cuilla," which is to be heard at the Albert Hall on Jan. 23.

FENIANS AND "DEVILS."

The late Primate Dr. R. S. Gregg, whose premature death has been so great a loss to the Church of Ireland, told me (says Canon Staveley in "Temple Bar") a story of the late Rev. Samuel Haughton, M. D., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, who was up to all kinds of tricks both of speech and act. He had managed to secure for the Zoological Gardens in the Phœnix Park, in which he took the liveliest interest, a pair of those rare and unamiable marsupians, the Tasmanian devils. Not being able to go to Southampton he went to a telegraph office in Dublin to request a friend to meet them on board the incoming steamer, and send them on. He handed in his telegram to the young lady officiating—"Meet the two devils for me." The Fenian trouble was in the air. The fair telegraphist looked suspiciously at the learned doctor, and scented danger. "Will you be good enough to tell me the meaning of the telegram?" "I will, if you promise me on your honour not to divulge the secret." "I do." "They're two Fenians, my dear," with an unclerical wink. The damsel had discovered an important State secret, and already felt her pockets heavy with a great reward. Fales to her word, and full of assured hope, she went to "the Castle" after hours and made known her important secret. The result was that by order of the rioose Office an imposing posse of police were in waiting for the arrival of the steamer, and to their intense disgust were introduced to the deadly little animals, with whom it is to be hoped that they had no further acquaintance.

A PEEP IN TO THE FUTURE.

(Concluded from page 4.)

The cry of the little nations will go up to Heaven, asserting the inalienable right of all little nations to sit down firmly in the middle of the high road, in the midst of the thickening traffic, and, with all their dear little toys about them, play and play—just as they used to play before the road had come.

A REPUBLICAN HEAD.

But such difficulties do not gather so thickly in the way of the New Republic of English-speaking peoples. According to Mr. Wells, the head and centre of this will lie between Chicago and the Atlantic. This may not be very pleasant reading for Inhabitants of the British Empire, but such is Mr Wells' belief.

This New Republic will have a hundred million sound-bodied, educated, and capable men; it will be the first of the three Powers of the world, and can face organising Europe and Eastern Asia with an intelligent sympathy which will make for peace, for progress, for education, and for the future of the human race.

For the rest, I will quote Mr. Wells' own words:—All over the world its roads, its standards, its laws, and its apparatus of control will run. It will, I have said, make the multiplication of those who fall behind a certain standard of social efficiency unpleasant and difficult, and it will have cast aside any coddling laws to save adult men from themselves. It will tolerate no dark corners where the people of the Abyss may fester, no vast diffused slums of peasant proprietors, no stagnant plague-preserves. Whatever men may come into its efficient citizenship it will let come—white, black, red, or brown; the efficiency will be the test.

What, then, of the swarms of black and brown and yellow people who do not come into this class whose test is efficiency?

Well, the world is a world, not a charitable institution, and, I take it, they will have to go. The whole tenor and meaning of the world, as I see it, is that they have to go. So far as they fail to develop sane, vigorous, and distinctive personalities for the great world of the future, it is their portion to die out and disappear.

It is always a stern doctrine—that of the survival of the fittest. But apparently Mr. Wells believes that whether it is just or no, moral or no, kind or no, it is bound to be inevitable. And, as far as it is possible to judge, Mr. Wells is right.

A LIVERPOOL DISASTER.

ELECTRIC TRAIN ON FIRE.

TERRIBLE SCENES IN A TUNNEL.

The Christmas holiday season has frequently of late years been marred by accident or disaster. This year Christmastide has been heralded by a very serious and appalling fire in a tunnel on the Liverpool overhead electric railway, as a result of which six lives were lost.

It appears from the information available that about six o'clock on December 23rd night when the passenger traffic on the overhead railway is heaviest a well-filled train travelled from the city stations near the landing stage, where the bulk of the passengers would enter it, towards the south and of the city. Many residents in the southern suburbs use the overhead railway to and from the centre of the city, and there is also a large traffic right along the line of the docks with numerous stations.

The railway is worked by electricity, the current being obtained from an electric rail in the centre of the track, the rails on which the trains run forming the negative for the current. Hitherto the railway has been worked with almost perfect immunity from accident so far as any danger from the electric current is concerned.

THE CAUSE OF THE FIRE.

When the train, consisting of three carriages reached the Herculaneum Dock Station the bulk of the passengers fortunately got out, as the next station, named Dingle Station, is the extreme southern terminus of the line. Just after leaving Herculaneum Station the railway enters a tunnel about a fifth of a mile long, at the end of which is situated Dingle Station, and a few yards beyond the tunnel terminates in an earth embankment.

When the train was approaching the tunnel the electric motor in the rear carriage failed from some unexplained cause to convey the current with the result that the machinery fused and set fire to the woodwork of the carriage within a couple of minutes. Owing to the strong current of air which always rushes up the tunnel towards Dingle Station the flames ran along from carriage to carriage until the whole train was enveloped in devouring flames.

There was stored in a recess in the tunnel a great stack of creosote sleepers, and when the blazing train rushed past them they also took fire, immediately filling the tunnel with suffocating smoke and flames. The station a short distance beyond became suddenly enveloped in smoke, causing the officials to beat a hasty retreat to a place of safety.

NARROW ESCAPE OF RAILWAY OFFICIALS.

So urgent was their need of escape that the booking clerk furthest removed from the actual scene of the fire was compelled to rush from his office, leaving his cash and tickets to take care of themselves. Of the platform officials a signalman named William Owen and a cabin lad name George Gough rushed up the steps leading to the platform and along the slope towards the exit from the station, but before reaching the waiting room they were overcome by smoke and fumes and fell down in a semi-conscious state. Another official named James, who is a member of the ambulance brigade attached to the railway, was fortunately at hand, and seeing the plight of these two gallantly and at great personal risk dragged them out of the station, and after receiving first aid they partially recovered and were removed to the Southern Hospital in the ambulance. Mrs. Fox, wife of the chief inspector at Dingle station who resides on the premises was overcome in her kitchen and was also removed to the hospital.

As regards the passengers in the ill-fated train some of them are stated to have jumped out and escaped while two or three who were partially overcome were conveyed to hospital where they soon recovered.

Others it is feared were not so fortunate and it is surmised that when the flames burst out in the carriages they jumped out and tried to make their way towards the station but probably missed the exit and dashed towards the blind end of the tunnel where they would be caught like rats in a trap.

The whole force of the fire brigade was soon on the scene, and great volumes of water were pumped into the tunnel from both ends, the hose being attached not only to the street mains, but to the Herculaneum Dock close by. It was impossible to get near the tunnel owing to the density of the smoke and the stationmaster at Dingle, in making a gallant effort to save some property, nearly lost his life. One of the firemen donned a smokeproof suit and helmet, and securing an electric lamp attached to a long wire which is used on the railway he entered the tunnel about ten o'clock, but he had not proceeded far when the wire became fused with the heat, and he had to grope his way back, which he safely did.

FINDING THE BODIES.

The fire was got under about two o'clock, but it was six on Tuesday morning before it was finally extinguished; and even then dense smoke hung about the mouth of the tunnel and the heat inside continued great.

The tunnel is over half a mile long and a strong current of air rushes up it from the river end towards Dingle Station. It was this feature that made the fire outbreak spread with alarming rapidity, and the nauseating fumes from the stack of blazing creosote speedily overcame all within their reach. When the firemen managed, by dint of great exertions and at much risk, to enter the tunnel and make their way through the Dingle Station, they found at the extreme end of the platform the bodies of two men and a boy lying in a recess. These bodies were badly charred, and the victims had evidently rushed into the recess in the hope of obtaining shelter from the flames and smoke. One of these bodies was identified as that of Mr. Randall, foreman at Dingle Station, and the youth was named O'Brien and was employed as carriage cleaner. In the four-foot way, close by, the searchers came upon the body of Maloney, the guard of the train. His head was enveloped in his overcoat. A little further on was found the body of Ashley, the driver, which presented a terrible sight. It was burnt almost to a cinder.

GIRL MURDERED IN A TRAIN.

A terrible murder has been committed here (writes the Mentone correspondent of the "Daily Mail"), and the assassin is as yet undiscovered. A young Swiss girl of twenty, named Gertrude Tobrunner, an assistant in a tea shop at Monte Carlo, went to Nice on Sunday to pay a visit to her aunt. She returned thence by the 9.55 train. When the train arrived at Mentone an empty carriage was found drenched with blood. Search was immediately made on the line, and the girl's corpse was discovered just outside the tunnel. The murderer's hat and a big butcher's knife were found close by. The motive of the murder was evidently robbery, for the girl's purse and watch were missing. The unfortunate victim was stabbed in various places and the head was nearly severed from the body.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MORE BRITISH SUCCESSES.

London, December 28th.—Major Beresford's Constabulary have raided Bothaville, and captured 36 Boers.

Colonel Chapman has dispersed Danhauser's commando, near Fort Prospect, and rescued five British prisoners whom Danhauser had captured.

A British convoy proceeding to Calvinia was attacked by Boers, who were repulsed, with the loss of five killed and twenty wounded.

FRENCH CUSTOMS FRAUDS.

ENORMOUS SUMS INVOLVED.

London, Dec. 27.—Darobert, the leader of a band of 225 French smugglers, has been arrested at Pontarlier, near the Swiss frontier for defrauding the revenue. Enormous frauds were perpetrated by concealing goods in the cushions and under the floors of the railway carriages crossing and recrossing the frontier.

CHANGES IN MILITARY UNIFORMS.

GOLD LACE ABOLISHED.

London, Dec. 28.—Lord Roberts, by command of the King, has abolished gold-laced trousers, and gold sashes and belts in the British army.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

BEING INSTALLED AT KOREA.

London, December 29th.—The Japanese Government is establishing a system of wireless telegraphy along the Korean coast.

THE CONTROL OF TAMMANY.

CROKER STILL TO LEAD.

London, December 29th.—Boss Croker has consented to continue to control Tammany.

HUNGARIAN HORSES.

EXPORTED TO INDIA.

London, December 29th.—Horses are being exported from Hungary to India, and some of them are fetching as much as 1,000 rupees.

REGULATIONS OR CONSCRIPTION?

LONDON COLONEL SPEAKS OUT.

"We have lived down ridicule, we have lived through neglect, we have lived through flattery, and believe me, we will pass safely through the present crisis; but the Order in Council will have to be amended, altered, or supplemented, and that forthwith, and you may rest assured that no effort shall be wanting on my part to in every way protect your interests to the best of my poor ability." In these striking words, Colonel St. John Roche, commanding the 17th Middlesex Volunteers, concluded a speech on the new Volunteer Regulations, a report of which a correspondent has kindly sent.

Colonel Roche, like other veteran Volunteers, has entered his protest against the Regulations, which, he fears, will not only cause a diminution in the membership of Metropolitan corps, but will entirely blot them out. The Colonel of the 17th Middlesex emphatically declares that from being a force, the members of which for forty years have given their spare evenings, Saturday afternoons, and holidays to make themselves as efficient as they could in military duties, the Volunteer organisation is to be changed into a species of bastard Militia. It is easy to destroy, but difficult so build up, and it is hard to think, says Colonel Roche, that forty years' time and much money, which he and others have given willingly, are to be sacrificed at one stroke of the pen.

The treatment to which the Government is subjecting the Volunteers naturally leads to the question of conscription, or at least some form of compulsory service. "Why," pertinently asks Colonel Roche, "should the War Office attempt to thrust on the Volunteers, who for the past forty years have given their time and a good deal of their money to do, to the best of their ability, duties which the citizens of the country ought to bear equally? Why are we to be ordered into camp whether we can go or not, with no voice as to time or place, and those, who are not Volunteers are allowed to sit at home enjoy their holidays, and pay nothing?

"No, if the regulations as to compulsory camps are to be enforced, then make those who do nothing, pray by ganting us special pay or compel them to serve. Revive the Militia Ballot or have conscription at once. It is said we stand between the country and conscription. Well, let us have conscription, which will hit all, and let us depart. We at present pay all taxes just as those who are not Volunteers; we get no exemption. Why should we go on paying and working for those who stand by and do nothing?"

It may be that Colonel St. John Roche takes an extreme view of the effect of the new Regulations, but there is no doubt that it is a view held by many Volunteers commanding and other officers and men.

REVOLUTION IN RAILWAY SIGNALLING.

AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC PLANT FOR THE N. E. R.

The North-Eastern Railway Company is apparently to be the pioneer in the adoption of American electric signalling methods. They have, we are informed, says the "Westminster," placed an important order with the Hall Signal Company of New York for the installation on their main line, near York, of the Hall electric automatic track circuit block signalling plant.

This system, although hardly known in Great Britain, is extensively used in the United States, and during the course of their recent American tour the General Manager (Mr. G. S. Gibb) and the chief officials of the N. E. R. observed automatic signalling in actual working over long distances on many of the great railroads of the United States.

The Hall system is designed to enable the services of signalmen to be dispensed with except at points of junction. It is purely automatic, and is operated by electricity by means of connexions set up by the trains themselves. When a train has passed a signal the electric current is diverted from an electro-magnet in the signal case so that the signal automatically falls to "danger" through the force of gravity, and there it remains so long as a pair of wheels are on the track.

In addition to reducing the wages bill by the total abolition of many of the "intermediate" signal boxes, now required with the mechanical locking, the adoption of automatic signalling is calculated to increase the carrying capacity of railways by enabling the "block sections" to be shortened without the expense of erecting and operating additional signal boxes, whilst the apparatus is not affected by changes in the temperature—neither by the heat of summer nor the snow of winter—and further, is not liable to get out of order.

A TRIBUTE TO LORD ROBERTS.

Eighty-two of Lord Roberts's friends have just made an interesting presentation to the Commander-in-Chief. The list of subscribers is a very representative one, including as it does members of both Houses of Parliament, representatives of the army, literature, art, and the stage. The presentation took the form of a portrait in oils of his son, Lieutenant Roberts (by Mr. Julian Story), an admirable likeness as well as of an album, containing a finely-finished miniature in ivory of Lord Roberts, and the following address:—"This album, together with a portrait of Frederick Hugh Sherston Roberts, who died from wounds received when attempting a splendid deed of gallantry, for which he was awarded the Victoria Cross, was presented to Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, K. G., etc., by his friends and admirers as a token of sympathy with him in the grievous loss of his son, and in recognition of the unparalleled services rendered by him to his country." Sir Frederick Milner, M. P., acted as hon. secretary for the subscribers.

A FREE VETERINARY BOOK.

We learn that a most useful Veterinary Book is now attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the Ailments, Complaints and Accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle, Poultry, etc.

Condy's Fluid is an absolutely certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels and Mud Fever in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly, in Sheep.—Rinderpest, Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores, Foot and Mouth Disease, and Diarrhœa in Cattle.—Distemper, Mange, Canker and Eczema in Dogs.

Caution.—Beware of local substitutes, all are inferior. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." The name and address of the sole makers, Condy & Mitchell, Ltd., of 65, Goswell Road, London, England, is at foot of label. Condy's Fluid can be obtained everywhere through Chemists and Stores.

HUMOROUS IRISH "BHOYS."

The See-house of Ardbraccan (says the writer of an interesting article on Irish stories, in "Temple Bar") may be said to be an eccentric building for its wings were built years before the centre. They were built by Bishop Arthur Price (1733-1744) who is only known to modern days as having given his favourite Christian name to the Guinness family and as having instructed Richard Guinness in the mysteries of the manufacture of "Black Beer" (Porter) from which they have derived their colossal fortunes.

George Beresford, Bishop of Kilmore (1802-1841), was a member of one of the ruling oligarchical families of Ireland. The bishop had been at some expense in drawing gravel for the church of Kilmore, in place of which the present cathedral was erected by his son. Marcus Gervais, who died Primate of all Ireland, in memory of the saintly Bishop Bedell. During service-time the bishop heard the carriages of the gentry driving round and round. He was very irate, and on his way to the pulpit pulled up a side window and roared out, "Stop that, you fellows; you're ruining my gravel!" Unfortunately, the window fell down on his neck, and he had to be excricated before he could proceed to the pulpit and to his discourse, which we may well imagine was as dry, and not as useful, as the gravel he loved so well.

Another good story of this assiduous Bishop and his ordinations is told. The examination for Holy Orders was proceeding at Kilmore; a candidate was badly prepared, and knew that he deserved to be rejected; but he also knew that the bishop had one of the infirmities of noble minds. Though he neglected the sheep of his diocese he loved and prided himself on his cattle. The young man appeared late at luncheon, and when the bishop inquired the cause he said, "to tell the truth, my lord, I was so fascinated by the beauty of some of your lordship's cattle I saw in a field that I could not tear myself away." "You shall see them all," cried the delighted prelate. So after luncheon he trotted the meritorious candidate round the demesne, dilating on the merits of his flocks and herds; and when they came in he put his head into the room where the examination was being conducted and told the examining chaplains, "You need not trouble yourselves with Mr. Hay, I have examined him myself."

Primate Marcus Gervais Beresford, his son, was a much more correct and up-to-date personage. On being appointed to a living he proceeded to stump over the glebe lands with his dog and his gun. On his return homewards he met a sour Presbyterian, tenant of some of the lands, who accosted him thus: "We never read, your reverence, that the apostles went shooting this way with their dogs and their guns." "Ah! very true, my friend," replied the Rector, with a humorous twinkle in his eye, "but, you know, they were so busy with their fishing, and they could not attend to more than one thing at a time."

His predecessor was the Prince Primate, Lord John George Beresford, who was little above the thirty canonical years when consecrated to the see of Raphoe. The Primate and the distinguished Indian soldier, Sir Abraham Roberts, G. C. B., father of the still more eminent Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, were delighted to meet one another as old friends at Curraghmore, Lord Waterford's noble place, for the first time since they had met as lads at a mess table, when one challenged the other to a duel! A story is told illustrating Anthony Trollope's allegation that clergymen are the most irreverent of mortals, of a large dinner-party at the Primate's, when a guest commented to his mother on the scantiness of the fees and the reserve of the host. "You see," was the reply, "'He casteth forth His ice like morsels: who is able to abide His frost!'" And yet in his inner self, to those who knew him, he was far from a haughty man.

There is another story of Archbishop Whately walking in the Phœnix Park with a curate and Charles Lever, the novelist. His Grace had then a craze for fungi, and pulled up one and ate a bit of it. "What do you think of that, Mr. A." handing a bit to the curate. "I think, my lord," replied the obsequious cleric, disguising a wry face, and perhaps a protesting stomach, "if it had a little pepper and salt it would be very edible." "Here, Lever, do you taste it, and say what you think of it." "Many thanks, your Grace, I am not a clergyman. It is true that I have a brother in holy orders, but he is not in your Grace's diocese." And so the astute novelist held himself excused.

I am inclined to think that the best story recorded of the archbishop is that given by the late W. J. Lefanu. Archbishop Whately was amusing himself, as was his wont, with his favourite dog in St. Stephen's Green, which was then a close borough, very different from the splendid park presented to the citizens of Dublin by the munificence of Lord Ardilaun of the Guinness family. Two old apple-women were looking through the railings. Says Biddy to Molly: "Molly, do ye see the archbishop in there?" "Ah, isn't he a holy innocent crature, so aisily amused," responds Molly. "Ah! but, Molly, that's the Pradestant Archbishop." "The owld fool!" Never was there a speedier revulsion from eulogy to abuse!

On one occasion Archbishop Trench visited Athy for a confirmation, Canon Bagot, who was full of energy and of plans, had started a coffee palace, and asked his Grace to honour it with a visit. When they entered he expressed a hope that his Grace would partake of a cup of coffee, but when he had taken a mouthful, a greenish shade of horror passed over his countenance. He immediately ejected the contents, and uttered the one expressive word—"A-bom-i-nable." Canon Bagot turned to the manager, and inquired what was the matter with the coffee: "Oh, your reverence," said he, "a box of lucifers fell into the copper this morning, and I did not think it right to waste all the contents of it!" But the adroit Irishman was equal to the occasion, and calmed down the archiepiscopal wrath with the assurance: "If your Grace will visit Athy again, I faithfully promise that you shall have a matchless cup of coffee."

"Henry Griffin," who became in his old age Bishop of Limerick (1754-1836), was in for a Fellowship in 1811. An aunt of his was on one of the evenings of the examination at dinner at Dr. Leney's, who had a large school at Booterstown, on the way to Dunleary (better known as Kingstown in these degenerate days). The Provost of Trinity, Dr. Thomas Elrington (Ursa Major, afterwards Bishop of Ely), was one of the guests. After after dinner Miss Griffin interrogated the provost anxiously about Harry's examination and its progress. "Excellent, ma'am, excellent, he has only one subject more, and if he answers well in it to-morrow, he's re of his Fellowship." "And what's that subject, Mr. Provost?" "Ethics, ma'am, ethics." "And what's ethics, Mr. Provost?" "Ethics, ma'am Ethics is morals." "Oh, my poor Harry, my poor Harry!" cried the affectionate and agonised aunt, 'it's all over with you; it's all over with you!"

Bishop Singer (Meath 1852-1880) had as one of his auditors John Toler, Lord Norbury, the witty and truculent Chief Justice. Lord Norbury had a peculiar practice of making his groom ride before him. His lordship would follow, puffing out his fat cheeks and blowing like a porpoise a habit that conferred on him the irreverent title of "Old Bellows." One day he was riding out towards Rathmines, a southern suburb of Dublin, when nearing Portobello Bridge over the Grand Canal, his groom came hastily back, pale and perturbed exclaiming: "Oh, my lord, a dreadful thing has happened!" "What is it?" "A tailor has drowned himself in the canal basin." "More fool he, to change his hot goose for a cold duck."

BACON-SHAKESPEARE.

Mr. Sidney Lee, in a letter to the "Times," says:—From what I hear and read, madhouse chatter about typographical ciphers and Bacon's authorship not merely of Shakespear's plays but of much other contemporary literature threatens to develop into an epidemic disease. The whole farrago of printed verbiage, which fosters the Baconian bacillus, is unworthy of serious attention from any but professed students of intellectual aberration.

It might therefore be the wisest course for those who are not experts in morbid psychology to ignore the disagreeable subject, but since I have been at the pains of fully acquainting myself with that latest manifestation of the foolish craze which is at the moment attracting some attention, I am prompted by your example to set on record my experience in regard to it. The latest manifestation of the craze is made, as you point out in a volume entitled "The Bi-Literal Cypher of Francis Bacon," which proceeds from America—the land in which the Baconian delusion first came into being and has been chiefly nurtured, it must be two years ago that one of the first copies of the book in question that reached this country was sent to me, with a request that I should examine it and express an opinion of its contents. . . . In the result I found myself able to assert as an irrefutable fact that no biliteral cipher lay concealed in the First Folio of Shakespeare's plays or in Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," or in any other of the works of which the American volume treated. . . . The fantastic effort is irresponsible folly. Put briefly, the reason why it is impossible to extract legitimately a cipher from the Shakespeare folio is because none is here.

It is confidently stated in well-informed circles in Dublin that an Irish Land Bill is in preparation which provides an equivalent to compulsory purchase. The terms are said to be that the tenant is to buy at seventeen years purchase, and the landlord to sell at twenty years' purchase, the State providing for the payment of the three years' difference. The prosecution of speakers at the meetings of the United Irish League is regarded as the sure and certain harbinger of remedial legislation, which the United Irish League organization and the Compulsory Land Purchase agitation have rendered a question of necessity to the Government.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The gravestone of the late Mr. George L. Pilkington, who died three years ago of a gunshot wound in an attack made upon the Christian community in Uganda by heathens, has been used as the foundation stone of the new cathedral in Uganda. Mr. Pilkington, who was distinguished both as a scholar and an athlete at Cambridge, where he graduated, was the son of an eminent member of the Irish Bar. He was one of the chief founders of the Church in Uganda, and provided the natives with a translation of the Bible in their own language.

Some years ago a school teacher in the United States began to keep a record of amusing mistakes made by the children in her charge. These grew so quickly to respectable dimensions that a volume of them has just been published, fortified by an introduction from Mark Twain. The author expressly states that every reply is genuine, and that in no case has there been any tampering with the original. One child, asked for a definition of plagiarist, said "a writer of plays." Very good also is the definition of a demagogue as "a vessel containing beer and other liquids." "To find the number of square feet in a room," writes a young idea, "you multiply the room by the number of feet." There is a quaint truth in the statement that "Henry VIII. of England was famous for being a great widower, having lost several wives." Perhaps, however, the best of the lot is one which comes under the head of music, and which says that "emphasis is putting more distress on one word than another."

While men's minds, as well as women's, are turned on Coronation robes and kindred splendours, it is interesting to compare the old with the new fashions. The description of the costume worn by Richard III. at this crowning and ordered by himself was, according to a list still extant, composed of "a doublet made of two yerds and a quarter and a half of blue clothe of gold, wrought with netts and pyne apples, with a stomacher of the same, lined oon ell of Holland clothe, and oon ell of busk, instede of green cloth of gold, and a longe gown for to ryde in, made of eight yerds of pl'pul velvet furred with tymbres and a half and thirteen backs of ermyn and 4 tymbres, 17 coombes of ermyns powdred with 3,300 of powderings made of boggy shaske, and a payre of short spurs with gilt." To give the exact meaning of the old wording would make a pretty task for scholars the day before King Edward VII's anointing. But the "longe gown for to ryde in" is an obvious hint for to-day.

Australia has suffered heavily from the increase of a number of imported animals to the proportion of a plague. The case of the rabbit is well known. It appears to be the turn of the fox now. Reynard was introduced a few years ago from Europe by a colonist of a sporting turn, and has become a frightful pest in many districts. It is supposed that the foxes have formed a cross with the dingo, or native wild dog, and the result is a variety that has all the viciousness of both species in a high state of concentration. These creatures are not content with poultry. They attack sheep; and in one reported case a farmer is said to have lost 300 lambs in a few days. The graziers of South Australia are organising a war of extermination against the pest.

The first pantomime performed by grotesque characters in this country was at the Drury Lane Theatre in 1702, under the name of "The Tavern Bilkers," and was composed by a Mr. Weaver. It was followed by "The Loves of Mars and Venus." In 1717, the first harlequinade—called the "Harlequin Executed"—was composed by John Rich, who acted under the name of Lun, and performed in the theatre in Lincoln's-inn-fields. Rich became celebrated for his compositions and skill as a harlequin, and produced annually a pantomime until his death in 1761. For several years such pieces were given entirely in dumb show, but in 1814, dialogue was introduced in "Dr. Hocus-Pocus, or Harlequin Washed White," attributed to Colman, and produced at the Haymarket.

The inhabitants of Camborne and district held a Trevithick and Vivian celebration on Xmas Eve, in commemoration of the first successful run of a locomotive on Xmas Eve, 1801. The history of these two Cornishmen and of their inventions is interesting. Andrew Vivian was born in the parish of Illogan, but removed to Camborne at an early age. Richard Trevithick was born at Penponds (where his thatched cottage may still be seen), and in 1798 was appointed engineer at Dolcoath mine, where Andrew Vivian as manager. In this year a model locomotive was designed by Trevithick and Vivian, and is preserved at South Kensington. In 1801 a locomotive was made by them, and on the Xmas Eve it made its trial run. It started from Teudy Road, went through Camborne Cross, and up Beacon Hill, a distance of about three-quarters of a mile.

According to the "Detroit Tribune," the record of divorce in Michigan for the last year shows one divorce for every ten marriages. The acute divorce period seems to be between the date of marriage and the completion of the fifth year of wedded bliss. Of the 2,418 divorces in 1900 655 of the applications came within the five years division. One couple were divorced after 55 years. Another point of interest is that in 1,091 of the divorce cases—nearly half of the total—there were no children.

Perhaps the most remarkable desperado who was confined in the old prison hulk Success, now moored in the Thames at Waterloo Pier, was a very clever literary criminal, named Owen Henry Suffolk. He was originally a clerk in St. Martin's-le-Grand, and received a sentence of seven years' transportation for opening a money-letter. In Australia he secured a situation as private tutor but he soon relapsed into evil courses, became a bushranger, robbed mail coaches, and succeeded in evading capture for a considerable time. While engaged in this lawless career, he was simultaneously writing and sending poems to the "Melbourne Argus," many of them being published on their merits, and without any knowledge on the part of the editor of the poet's real character.

In 1802 they patented it, and constructed another engine which met with success in London as well as in Cornwall. In the following year Trevithick ran a train of wagons, weighing 25 tons, on a tramway in South Wales, which won him a wager of £500. Further improvements were made in the years 1803 and 1808. As a mining engineer Trevithick was famous more particularly in his native county, and in Chili and Peru. He introduced the present style of Cornish pit-work, the steam whim, the iron kibble, the Cornish roll, and the Cornish boiler. The procession and other proceedings on Tuesday last were marked with great success, in spite of inclement weather.

Considering the constant stream of emigrants from Italy to Argentina, it is not surprising to hear that the sympathy of the Italians with the Argentines is taking a very practical form. Guiseppe Garibaldi's son-in-law, General Canzio, has gathered together enough men to go out at once to Buenos Ayres and officer a regiment of "Uitlanders." The trade between the two countries is already of substantial dimensions, and it is well known that the large majority of Argentine immigrants are from Italy. Next in order are Spaniards, Germans, English, and Swiss.

About one half of the generals who have seen service at the front, says "To-Day" rather pessimistically, have "taken up the pen, mainly with a view to defending their actions in South Africa." It is to be hoped that this is an over-estimate. Sir Charles Warren is said to be among the writers, and is engaged on a full account of the events which led to Spion Kop. Lord Wolseley, too, is putting the finishing touches to his autobiography at his pretty little place of Glynde, in Sussex, and if he writes fully of his relations with Lord Lansdowne there should be lively reading. Sir Redvers Buller, on the other hand, has resisted the publishers' offers of blank cheques for his human document, though there are rumours of a book to be written—not by General Buller, but from data supplied by him.

Suffolk also had exceptional oratorical powers, which he displayed in speeches from the dock that won compliments from two of his Judges, Sir William A'Beckett and Sir Redmond Barry. He served a long sentence in the dreary dungeons of the Success, and while there he wrote his autobiography. On his release, the manuscript was purchased by the proprietors of the "Melbourne Argus" for £100, and it was published as a serial in their weekly edition, under the melodramatic title of "Days of Crime and Years of Suffering." A couple of years ago Mr. J. F. Hogan, M. P. contributed to "The Gentleman's Magazine" an article on this "Prison Poet of Australia," and gave some specimens of his verse.

A letter from Warsaw in the "Basler Nachrichten" states that no fewer than 15,000 horses have been bought in Russian Poland during the last few weeks for the use of the British Army in South Africa. The Russian Ministry of Agriculture gave permission for the export of the horses. This is the second great dispatch of Polish horses for the same purpose within the present year. The earlier export, which occurred some months ago, consisted of 6,000 horses.

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WRITERS AND READERS.

The Christmas holidays mean almost a full stop in the book trade and so they are an occasion when one may review it a little. The figures showing the new books and new editions of the year will not be available for a week or two. There can be little doubt, however, that the number of new books will prove to be less than last year. On the other hand, there may be an increase in the number of new editions, meaning by that reprints of all sorts.

The English book trade, taking it all through has not for years been really buoyant—never quite systematically brisk. It has lacked sustained vigour; always there has been something wanting. Publishers and booksellers have not exactly had lean years, but they certainly have not had fat years. This is to be explained on several grounds. For one thing the book world has been undergoing changes. Competition has been keener, new methods have come in; in fine, the machinery of the book world has been reorganizing itself on fresher lines. Now, at such a time there is necessarily a certain disturbance in the broad harvest of a trade.

Next one comes to the severe competition which popular magazines and periodicals have in recent years offered to books. It cannot be doubted that this competition has been keen and far-reaching. Proof of the fact lies, to go no further, in the rise, or rather the revival, of the sixpenny reprint. To begin with, this revival was a measure of self-defence adopted by the publisher to meet the competition of the sixpenny magazine. People will spend fourpence halfpenny often enough on paper-covered volumes, to be thrown away after being read, but they will hesitate long before paying several shillings for a book to keep. The six penny reprint has been a success, and next summer, we shall have plenty more of it.

It needs many sixpenny reprints, a well-known London bookseller said the other day, to make a bookseller's summer. He was speaking of the cheapening which has taken place in the price of popular books; that is to say, the books bought by the great reading public. These are the books that stand for the mass of reprints—modern editions of all that is best in literature; and the net system does not apply, and could not be applied, to them. Thus a bookseller may have to sell two or three volumes in order to secure the profit which one volume would have brought him in the good old times. Our English book world, truth to tell, has loved to be conservative in its ways, but the spirit of progress has not let it alone.

Much might be written about the book trade, which is the executive handmaid of literature, within recent years, for these have been interesting years. As a period of evolution they have, in some degree, been affected by the long war in South Africa. It has lain heavily on the book trade, as booksellers, when they make up their Christmas accounts this week, will be able to tell. Peace, quiet prosperity, and an undistracted public—those are the conditions which make for a good book trade. War, any war, means distraction, an atmosphere in which the newspaper is taken up and read before the book. It means personal sorrows, and ultimately an all-round tightening of the purse strings. Now, books are one of the first things on which men—many men, anyhow, and certainly most women—will economise. So the book trade suffers.

Although the book winter has been one of some discontent, publishers and booksellers do not repine unduly. Nor have they ill-forebodings. They look forward with some confidence to a good spring and a good early summer. The Coronation, they think, may brisken up trade generally, and naturally books will share in this stimulus. It does not look as if there were going to be a Coronation literature, beyond the kind of poetry that the event is sure to call forth. As a matter of fact, the little blazes of literature, which we see, about some great event or another, bring little grist to the bookseller's mill. Such literature mostly takes the form of special numbers of the illustrated weeklies or the monthly magazines. The book trade finds its stay in the book, and never was the book more attractive, more captivating, than now.

Within the past ten years our books have vastly improved in appearance—this is the day of the book beautiful. Once on a time the sale of a book was a question of the contents, and one hopes that, in essence, this may always be so. What the modern English publisher has not hesitated to discover is that the get-up of a book may largely assist its sale. Therefore, if the author brings him good material, he gives it a good setting, and this, moreover, at a cost less than the ugly book cost to produce. Printing, binding, paper, all are cheaper than they were when Dickens and Thackeray wrote. Beauty in a book does not necessarily mean high expense; it means rather an expenditure of taste. Even the colour of a cover for a novel may tell. A distinguished lady, a great reader of novels, not long ago confided to her bookseller: I buy books bound in red. It's a nice warm colour in a room.

Very striking has been the success of the series of books; that is to say, a little library of volumes on a series of kindred subjects. Give such a series a good name, and it will carry even a bad book far. To a good book it will give a better sale than it would have had launched on its own single keel. The series is in favour with the public, and so with the publisher and the bookseller. Mostly, a good idea for a series of books means a good investment, and publishers know that it is wise to issue volumes by a particular writer at the same prices. If the public have paid three-and sixpence for a writer's books, they expect to get them always at that figure. If they do not, they have been known to resent it.

Quite unexpected has been the wide revival of publications meant to be sold in parts. Most people had thought that stage of publishing activity to be a long way behind us. Some day, perhaps, we may have a novelist—he will need to be a power in the land—reviving the method of issuing novels in parts. Another Dickens could do it, if he cared, because the stars in their courses would be sufficiently with him. Why has the part publication been a success in these days? Chiefly because the price of the part is near the sum which so many thousands of readers are willing to pay for something to read—sixpence. There is also [redacted]—namely, the love of of pictorial [redacted] new Dickens would have to [redacted]ank to illustrate any novel issued in [redacted] parts.

At the present moment the fairly successful novelist is hardly coming into his fair meed of reward and success. The comparative slump in the novel which should do well enough, has been a characteristic of the autumn season. Where five thousand copies should, in ordinary circumstances, have been sold, only two or three thousand have actually been sold. This is a kind of reasoning which would make the minor novelist welcome the revival of the three-volume novel again. There is, however, no sign of that, and it is wisdom, in every way, to regard the three-decker as dead. It was never much to the bookseller, and the libraries killed it and gave it burial. It is a relic of the old authorship and the old publishing, and may now rest in peace. An author, no matter how gifted, has room in a single volume to say his best.

One word should be said about the book trade in America, for it affects our own in an evergrowing degree. The London representatives of American houses report a capital autumn season in America. Americans are great readers, there are many of them and recently, to use a phrase common to the Anglo Saxon, they have been making money hand-over-fist. Whenever a literary treasure is put up for sale in this country, half a dozen Americans compete for it. They are as keen on rare books as they are on new ones, and so America will be the storehouse of valuable manuscripts and valuable editions. Happily, she is producing, once a week at least, novelists whose books boom in thousands of copies, so there will be manuscripts for us in the old world to secure some day!

This is indeed a festive season. Oxford has produced a solemn parody (of that profoundly respectable philosophical review Mind, and London has brought forth a skit on the Dictionary of National Biography. One might as well poke fun at the Parthenon, as Mr. Birrell said. Biography, however, affords more pegs than philosophy to hang jokes on, and Lives of the Lustrious (Simpkin) is sufficiently differing in its bedevilment of biographical facts and satirical fancy.

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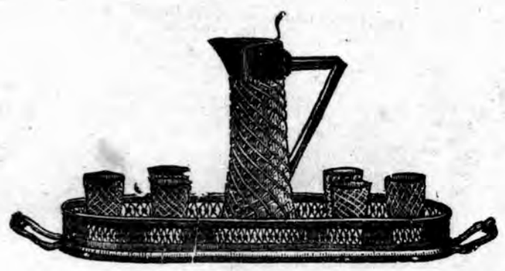

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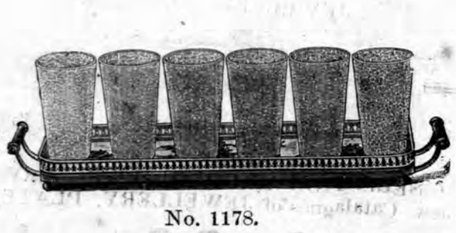

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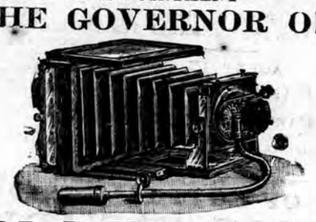

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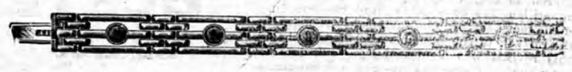
Flexible Band Bracelet set with Pearls and Turquoise, Rs. 165.

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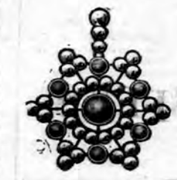
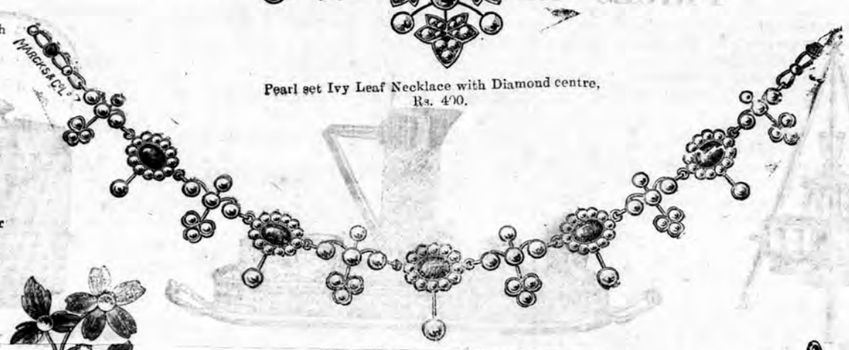

Pearl Brooch and Pendant Rs. 86.

Pearl & Turquoise Brooch and Pendant. Rs. 120.

Enamelled Shamrocks Pear Centres Brooch. Rs. 60.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